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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Geneva Sees Arms Rift Menace

Britain Modifies U. S. Plan

Washington Bares Navy Facts

India Gets Broad Concessions

Macon Does Not End Dirigibles

President Thanks Ill Inventor

GENEVA witnesses clarification of what at first appeared to be wide disagreement of Britain with the United States on arms control. Hugh Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, tells a special committee of the Disarmament Conference the dearest hope of the United States is for a general convention limiting arms. He moves adoption as a basis for future discussions of the Roosevelt plan, calling for regulation of arms traffic and manufacture, establishment of a supervisory body, and for publicity of arms expenditures. Lord Stanhope of Britain makes three important modifications and Italy sides with Britain and France with the United States. The first reaction of the surprised American delegates is an unhappy one—They feel that Britain's stand wrecks the strong American hope for a speedy, effectual check on arms.

* * *

Lord Stanhope proposed that instead of sending an examining commission into each country, each report to Geneva. He also refused the American export distinction between military and civil planes and wished to include an article forbidding subsidies for arms exports. The Americans complained that British changes would torpedo the U. S. plan. The British disagreed. After a night's rest and study of proposals a better feeling develops. Lord Stanhope maintains that he is trying to halt nothing, but to assure progress by proceeding only on lines that will succeed. Understanding and patience are called for—The world's desire for restricted arms is a right one, and undoubtedly there is a right way by which it can be achieved.

* * *

The U. S. Senate Munitions Committee develops startling facts regarding naval construction. Testimony is given of a definite understanding between the three big bidders on contracts. Homer L. Ferguson, head of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, admits his company built two cruisers for the Government for $19,000,000 and made a profit of $5,610,851. A. P. Homer, marine architect, testifies that he was offered a retainer of $475,000 to get naval contracts for a Pensacola company, but refused it—More and more behind war and war building looms not patriotism but profits.

* * *

The British Government announces concessions designed to meet the demands for fuller autonomy made by some of the elements in India. These are embraced in a draft of instructions to the British Viceroy and governors which will be laid before Parliament as soon as the India bill has passed final reading. One of the provisions indicates that India would be able to negotiate trade agreements with the United Kingdom or with any other country for securing mutual tariff concessions—Britain makes what appeared to be a fair proposal still fairer.

* * *

A San Francisco naval court hears Lieut. Commander Herbert V. Wiley testify that a break in the controls may have caused the loss of the naval dirigible Macon. The fabric was loosened, as usual, by rainstorms, then came a heavy gust of wind. Meanwhile Commander Charles Rosendahl of the Lakehurst (N. J.) station pleads that it is too much to expect that perfection could have been reached with the few modern airships which have yet been built and urges going on with dirigibles. Russia is not dismayed and the Soviet Union's dirigible program will be carried out. Director Khorkoff advances a theory—The United States went into large-type dirigible building with insufficient preparation.

* * *

Washington hears Senator Elbert E. Thomas propose a novel and promising method of assuring peace in the Pacific. This Utah statesman who spent five years as a teacher in Japan asks the United States and Japan each to spend "a little more than the cost of a battleship" in an exchange of students. He would like to see 10,000 bright Japanese students come to America for four years' study and bright American students go to Japan. He sees this as ending a distrust that promises only unhappy things. His thesis is indisputable—"Nations that understand each other and have no fear of each other will never fight."

* * *

Mystic, Conn., sees Charles Denison Holmes, engineer and inventor, now ill, thanked by his Government for a meritorious service. Before the World War Holmes had devised a motor widely used in the U. S. Life Saving Service. During the war his work was developing compact, efficient motors for submarine chasers. Now the inventor is incapacitated and suffering. Unexpectedly comes the thank-you letter from the President of the United States—This is "honey on the battlefield" of life that means something.

Moley Puts Spur to Business

Cotton and Shoe Demands Ready

Connecticut Inventor Honored

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Moley Advises

Prof. Raymond Moley, editor of the magazine Today and former Brain Truster, pictured the Roosevelt Administration as eagerly awaiting the coming of labor leaders with a "statesmanlike point of view."

The American Federation of Labor, he said, is drawing away from the President, just at the critical point in recovery when he needs labor co-operation. This opinion was one of the highlights in a running commentary which Mr. Moley presented to the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting today covering almost all phases of the New Deal.

For the 30-hour week, backed by the labor forces, Mr. Moley had short shrift. The Administration, he said, is to be congratulated for opposing this and other "unwise concessions to labor."

To the business man, he said, "Go to work and sell goods—for politics follows business and not the reverse.

"Pay less attention to dope sheets (which predict the future course of legislation), and more attention to getting orders.

"Don't worry over the memory of tomorrow afternoon," he said, "Instead, devote yourself to the present anticipation of tomorrow morning."

Mr. Moley had no use for those who say that business cannot go ahead as long as it is uncertain, relative to the future of the national budget, and labor policies. The correct order of recovery, in his opinion, is to have the politicians reading the business news and not the businessmen reading political news.

Cotton Demands Ready

The first specific program agreed upon by the New England cotton textile industry to remedy its desperate plight, was today prepared for submission to Congress by the combined forces of the New England governors and the leaders of the industry.

It included a 48-hour week with one shift (as opposed to the present two-shift 40-hour week, making a weekly total of 80 hours), a lifting of southern wage scales to match the northern through the authority of the NRA, and the raising of the tariff on cotton goods.

The program emanated from a conference called by Governor Curley to meet a major crisis in the industry, whereby companies are being forced out of New England on a wholesale scale, and liquidations are being compelled on all sides. The mill owners were today formulating the plan, which will be thereupon sent to the New England representatives and senators in Congress.

* * *

Meanwhile, the shoe industry learned that the NRA labor advisory board had recommended a similarly drastic program to end comparable evils in the shoe industry.

The board went so far as to urge that all wage differentials under the NRA be abolished. It called for a 30-hour week, equal representation for labor on the code authority, and the fixing of minimum wages in each major classification of workers where there is now only a single minimum for all workers.

The board's suggestion that there be separate minimum wages for unskilled, semiskilled and skilled workers is exactly what both the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

U.S. Is Warned Against Alien Radical Plots

McCormack Report Urges Laws to Bar Spread of Propaganda

Congress Gets Facts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—That the American people, after all, have considerable resistence to foreign propaganda attempts is the inescapable conclusion rising from the McCormack-Dickstein report of Nazi, Communist, and kindred activities which was laid before Congress today, with recommendations for protective legislation.

This investigating committee has been taking advice from all parts of the country, it has explored tirelessly for almost a year, with a generous budget and while many of its revelations are startling and sensational, it cannot reasonably be said that American institutions are today toppling.

The effect of propaganda organizations of foreign origin is small, compared with other big-scale appeals to popular opinion occupying the current stage on national issues. It becomes apparent that where hundreds, or at the most, thousands, have come under the direct appeal of Nazi, Fascist or Communist propaganda, the mass interest of millions has been touched by an entirely different type of propaganda on American issues, as exemplified by movements outside the scope of the report like those of Senator Huey P. Long, the Rev. Charles Coughlin and Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

Communism Takes Lead

The McCormick-Dickstein report shows organized Communism considerably ahead of other foreign propaganda efforts in the United States in numbers and extent, although such organizations as the Silver Shirts, apparently were once larger.

But the committee states that it has "verified all the pertinent statements made by Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler," relative to a "Fascist" plot to raise an army in Maryland and march upon Washington. The committee could not, however, verify the direct statement suggesting the creation of the organization. It does present letters from one, Gerald C. MacGuire to his principal, Robert Sterling Clark of New York, explaining the basis and methods of foreign "Fascist" type war veterans' organizations.

The implication left is that this particular plot never entered a practical stage, although the individuals named were making lofty plans for a seizure of the government, in the committee's eyes. They conclude:

Lacked Only Financing

"There is no question but these attempts were discussed, were planned, and might have been placed in execution when and if the financial backers deemed it expedient."

In their investigation of Communism, the committee concludes that the Soviet Government at Moscow deliberately violated the pledges against spread of propaganda in the United States, given by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, when recognition was negotiated. Officers of the Communist Party of America testified that their

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

British Center Fire On Arms Trade

© Underwood

Hugh R. Wilson
United States Minister to Switzerland

American Triple Project Held Unwieldy—Plan of Licenses Urged

Agreement on Aims

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 15 — Misunderstanding of the British attitude toward the America's scheme for control of arms manufacture and traffic should be dispelled without delays, it is recognized here, if the committee now working on the memorandum of Hugh Wilson, American delegate, is to succeed.

Mr. Wilson's memorandum links three projects—regulation of arms traffic and manufacture, establishment of a supervisory body and publicity on arms expenditures. British delegates have favored elimination of the last two and concentration on adoption of the first.

In American quarters, it was definitely charged that the British suggestion of embodying the proposal for a permanent supervisory commission in a separate protocol would torpedo the whole plan.

Question of Procedure

In British circles this view is believed unfounded. Earl Stanhope says the point is one of procedure only. But the Americans urge that a convention on arms traffic without strict automatic supervision must be useless, and that while the American Senate would admit such supervision if connected with an arms traffic convention, it might reject it if presented apart.

Britain has already a complete system of arms traffic control and is eager that others should adopt the method of licensing.

It is precisely, the Monitor learns on high authority, to make sure that the substance of the American plan will go through, that the British propose to detach provisions which will certainly be opposed in other quarters and threaten to wreck the whole plan.

Licensing System

The essential thing is held to be the establishment of a licensing system for the making and exporting of arms. Britain is by no means opposed to automatic supervision by a permanent commission, but thinks it should operate in respect of a general convention of arms limitation, and next be applied merely to a private arms manufacture protocol which offers no guarantee whatever of arms limitation.

Therefore the British, while backing the American plan, would delay the question of a permanent commission with power to send visiting committees of investigation one for later consideration. Meantime Geneva would obtain all returns from countries affected and be able to ask for further information and explanation.

The Monitor is assured that the British delegation would even go further in some respects than the Americans—namely, they would suppress export credits to arms makers and include in the list of licensed weapons all airplanes, since it is easy to convert a civil machine into a military machine.

Underwood

Earl Stanhope
British Foreign Undersecretary of State

Ethiopian Ruler Declares Italian Moves Unjustified

Haile Selassie Strenuously Denies Any Aggression by His Troops

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie declared today in a message to the press of the world that Italian mobilization "is not justified by any military measure on the part of Ethiopia."

The message from the Ethiopian ruler was made public here through his Chargé d'Affaires, Negadras Yesus, who said he also was communicating it to the Italian Foreign Office.

"The news of the mobilization of two Italian divisions," the monarch said, "is not of a kind to maintain an atmosphere of confidence necessary to the satisfactory conduct of negotiations now under way, preliminary to the establishment of a commission of conciliation and arbitration for the solution of Italo-Ethiopian differences.

"The security of Italian Somaliland has not been menaced by Ethiopia at any time."

Emperor Haile Selassie repeated the consistently contended stand that his country never had taken an aggressive position against Italy and that none of his troops had been concentrated on the border. All Ethiopians, he said, had strictly obeyed orders to avoid all incidents in the frontier zones, and to remain quiet.

Italian sources said, however, that more than 150 armed Ethiopians have occupied the village of Silar, near Ualual territory. These sources said the occupation took place Jan. 29 and was believed to have been a part of the Afdub affair, which brought about strained relations between the nations.

Roosevelt Friend Sought to Outwit Congress on Navy

Naval Architect Thought PWA Funds Could Be Earmarked for Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Arthur P. Homer, naval architect and old-time friend of President Roosevelt, told the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee that he conceived the idea of earmarking PWA funds for naval ships in the National Recovery Act because it "might be difficult to get a naval bill through Congress."

Mr. Homer said Marvin McIntyre, secretary to the President, told him his plan was "swell" and advised him to show it to Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who also gave it his approval.

The scheme was devised primarily to give employment to 50,000 or 80,000 men in shipbuilding and allied industries, Mr. Homer said, although it was later revealed that he wrote W. S. Newell, president of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine: "I want you to be the golden-haired child of the Navy Department."

Mr. Homer testified that Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of the bureau of construction and repair of the Navy Department, expressed to him a desire before awards were made that the Bath company should have some of the work.

Denies Any Agreement

Admiral Land's purported statement was made after Mr. Homer had succeeded in dispelling talk in navy circles that the Bath firm was not capable of building warships.

Admiral Land, Mr. Homer explained, was following a plan the Navy Department adopted from the British of allocating work to yards in a manner which would best take up the slack in employment.

"I don't think he did anything unethical," the naval architect told the committee.

The Navy Department has officially denied that any suggestion of agreement on bids was authorized.

Evidence the committee has that Axel B. Gravem, Washington attorney, came to Mr. Homer with the proposal that he be advisor for Gulf Industries, a new shipbuilding company, for a $125,000 initial fee and a $250,000 contingent fee, was corroborated by the witness. He said Mr. Gravem had suggested a 50-50 split of the fee.

Only One Kind of Fool

Mr. Gravem has denied that he mentioned any sum to be paid or proposed the division of the fee.

Summers spent near Bath gave him the desire to see the closed-down shipyard there flourish again, Mr. Homer said.

"I am a sentimental fool but I hate to see an industrial city die," he told the committee.

It was brought out he is suing the Bath firm for $50,000 fee for service rendered in connection with the company's successful bidding, including the proposal he made for a PWA naval building program.

Mr. Homer said he attempted to collect campaign funds from shipbuilders for the Democratic Party in the 1932 election, but added, "Not a single shipbuilder, I am sorry to say, spent any money through me."

Citizens Call Halt on Politics' Grip on Police

Committee in Boston Says, End Alliance or Face Vigilantes

Inaction Scored

Gambling Resorts 'Known' to Officers, Is Charge Following 'Tip Offs'

The Citizens Public Safety Committee today unofficially joined the militant drive started by Gov. James M. Curley to break the alleged stranglehold maintained by politicians on the Boston police system.

A letter received by the Governor from Roger W. Cutler, secretary of the committee, named 23 "hardened criminals" whose records allegedly are sufficiently well known by the Boston police to effect their imprisonment.

Although declaring he was writing as a private citizen, Mr. Cutler's sentiments are known to be generally shared by members of the committee he represents.

Ultimatum

The letter also throws into bold relief many of the things being said among civic organizations throughout the metropolitan area, chiefly that Boston must either wipe politics out of the police system or make imminent the formation of "vigilantes."

The letter directs the attention of the Governor to the need for immediate police action to wipe out gaming houses, vice joints and speakeasies alleged to be known to the police but who, it is said, are considerably handicapped by the powerful influence of "political bosses."

Although the message lends support to Governor Curley in his war against the underworld, there is no indication of support for the Governor's avowed intention of removing Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard from office.

Against System

On the contrary, Mr. Cutler stated today that action was directed not against the police force itself but against the system which the existing administration inherited.

"It is not the fault of the policeman on the beat," Mr. Cutler declared, "that racketeers and politicians hold so strong a grip on the police system. Give the officer half a chance and he would free Boston in a fortnight of all the gangsters and vice hangouts in town."

"I think you will find," Mr. Cutler wrote, "that the citizens of Massachusetts, when confronted with the facts concerning crime and its influence on the police forces of Massachusetts, will demand that the annual outgo, estimated quite carefully at $12,000,000, be curtailed, and that the criminals involved be run out of the State. It would not be out of the way if the Governor were to investigate the records of certain well-known politicians."

Opposes "Fixing Politicians"

"To those interested in this problem," he added, "the greatest danger lies in the power wielded by so-called fixing politicians. In no way am I reflecting on the many decent representatives of our citizens in political life."

Although the Governor has not yet replied to Mr. Cutler's demands, it is known he is awake to the political intrigue that has gripped the police system in Boston. Mr. Curley warned the politicians to keep their hands off in his war against crime, threatening to use the state police to clean up Boston if the local enforcement agencies fail.

Early indications also are that the Governor will throw his weight behind the police co-ordination bill now being drafted by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, backed by the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Record Action Speedy

In an effort to prove that the police department was losing records of criminals, Governor Curley submitted two names for the police to check up on yesterday. They found the records and reported within four minutes.

Mr. Cutler's objections to the present police system were amplified through reference to a news clipping which read that police captains were warning operators of known or suspected illegal places to close immediately. Mr. Cutler wanted to know how these places could be "known" and still be in existence.

The experience in the past has been that whenever the police department is criticized, immediately there is launched a series of raids on "known" gambling establishments or vice hangouts. A considerable part of the ensuing fight over the police issue will revolve around the interpretation on the word "known."

Both the Governor and Mr. Cutler are determined to find out how these illegal resorts have continued to subsist in the face of one police raid after another. In many instances, the resorts have been tipped-off, according to officials who do not care to be named, from the courts or from police headquarters.

PWA Sets Wages Of Bayonne Jobs Above Union Scale

Electricians, Bricklayers, and Plumbers Raised to 1933 Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 15—Mechanics who will be employed on projects of the Public Works Administration here are to receive wages in excess of the present union scale, it was revealed today.

Electricians who will work on the $1,280,000 Senior High School will receive $2.50 a day more than the union rate and bricklayers $1.65 an hour, which is 15 cents more than is provided by the union scale. Plumbers and steamfitters will get $1.75 an hour, as compared with the union rate of $1.50; electricians, $1.81¼ an hour, as compared with the union scale of $1.50; and hoisting engineers $2 an hour, as against the $1.75 provided for in a code arrangement in this country. In other classifications, the present union scale generally will be paid.

It is estimated that about half the cost of the building will go for labor.

The unusual situation obtaining in connection with this labor job rose out of a Public Works Administration ruling that wages on such work must be based on the union scale in effect on April 30, 1933, in the territory where work is done.

The disclosures caused as much surprise in labor circles as they did among builders; and they come while much discussion is going on in political circles in Washington and in labor circles generally throughout the country over the "prevailing wage rates" controversy in the federal emergency work relief program.

Labor-Industry Facing Showdown In Massachusetts

Company Union Clause in Wagner Bill Precipitates Decisive Move

A showdown between Massachusetts labor and industry is expected next week when the Wagner labor disputes bill reaches Congress, regardless of President Roosevelt's disapproval of the measure.

Senator Wagner's bill, with its unequivocal outlawing of company unions, has focused into the foreground, perhaps, the principal difference between labor and capital. It consequently has called for unprecedented massing of labor and industrial forces for and against the bill in what is expected to be the stiffest offensive of the new deal era.

Today, both labor and industry are "on their marks" straining for the word from Washington that will send each of them off on a statewide campaign: labor to win support for the bill, industry to defeat it.

Should the Administration re-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

MacDonald Heckled But Is Victorious On Motion of Censure

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A determined Labor effort to have the House of Commons censure Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's Government for its unemployment relief policies was defeated last night, after lengthy and sometimes bitter debate.

The vote—coming after charges and countercharges had been hurled back and forth as Mr. MacDonald fought back stoutly at his adversaries—was 374 to 68, the Opposition being augmented by Samuelite Liberals.

Mr. MacDonald charged the Labor Party with "making political capital out of the unemployed."

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, wound up the debate by declaring the Government has increased trade and would continue to do so by its own methods.

"The increase in our exports is remarkable," he told the house. "There is no country in the world, unless it be Japan, which can show a similar increase."

Mr. MacDonald had a difficult time getting a hearing. He was constantly interrupted and heckled by Laborites.

Many speakers, including Lady Astor, followed him, discussing not only employment but subjects ranging from pepper to cabinet secrets.

'Marco Polo the Second' Rides Bicycle, Camel, Boat, Motorcar And Train in Central Asia Trek

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China — Nicknamed "Marco Polo the Second" by his friends because he comes from Venice and gave up the sea to travel in Central Asia, Dr. Peter Orlandini, an Italian ship's officer, has arrived in Peiping after an adventurous 18-months journey to the remote province of Sinkiang, Chinese Turkestan and back.

Dr. Orlandini's Odyssey began in June, 1933, when he left his ship at Shanghai and traveled up the Yangtze by steamer as far as Chungking. From there he proceeded overland to Lanchow, in Kansu Province, later traveling down the Yellow River on a raft made of goat-skin bladders to Paotow, the terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railroad.

Lama Guide

A short train journey brought him to Kweihua, the capital of Suiyuan Province, and from there he went by automobile to Pailingmiao, where the newly-organized autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia has recently established its headquarters. Picking up a Lama priest from the nearby monastery as a guide, Dr. Orlandini set out by camel for the Edsin River, 600 miles across the Gobi Desert.

Finally they reached Urumchi, the capital of Sinkiang, and at first were well received by the Chinese governor.

It had been Dr. Orlandini's plan to travel back to Italy by way of Sinkiang, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey. In Urumchi, however, obstacles were put in his way by the Soviet Consul-General, who appeared to exercise a dominating influence over the Provincial Government, and he was refused permission to proceed.

Bicycle, Camel, Train

After a delay of three months Dr. Orlandini was allowed to return to China and he began the 2000-mile journey back to Peiping with a three-day bicycle ride to Turfan, 100 miles distant. Trading his bicycle at Turfan for a horse, he rode 200 miles to Hami in nine days.

A four-day camel trek across the desert to Anhsi was followed by an automobile trip back to Kweihua via the Edsin River and he arrived in Peiping by train on the morning of Dec. 5, 1934, just two months after leaving Urumchi.

Dr. Orlandini's most alarming experience was seizure by a group of 25 bandits near the Edsin River. However, he was able to get on to friendly terms with his captors and they allowed him to go on his way.

Site of Columbus's First Settlement Is Thought Located on Haitian Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Returning from a month's research in Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo, Maurice Ries of Tulane University reported to the department of middle American research his belief that he had located the spot on the Haitian coast where Christopher Columbus built his first settlement in the New World and the place where the explorer's flagship, the Santa Maria, was wrecked Christmas Eve, 1492.

Mr. Ries, who was accompanied by his wife, said in his preliminary report to the university department, which he serves, that his findings revealed La Navidad, the fortified settlement erected by Columbus after loss of the ship, was atop a steep hill, Mont St. Michel, on a coastal plain bordering the Cape Haitien harbor.

"Mont St. Michel is near the present native fishing village of Petit Anse," he stated. "The harbor, its reefs, currents, tides, winds, contours, shore and other present geographic conditions agree perfectly with the material in the Columbus log and with accounts of the discoverer's contemporaries.

"With Robert Pettigrew, a former commander in the United States Navy and naval engineering expert, who is now manager of a large sisal plantation at Fort Liberty, Haiti, I made an exhaustive study of the harbor and tides and, I believe, fixed the place where the Santa Maria must have struck as well as the place where the fortification was built near by.

"Although we can't prove our discovery by physical remains, the proof must come from logic, deductions from the Columbus account and a comparison of the known historical material with physical conditions."

Aliens in Rush for Citizenship

Sudden Increase Accredited Largely to Tendency of Industries and Public Relief Projects to Employ Only Americans

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Men and women born in foreign countries are making a sudden rush for American citizenship. In the past seven or eight months the stream of applicants coming to naturalization offices in Chicago has more than doubled, a situation which is considered here as typical of the rest of the country.

The demand of aliens for citizenship is coincident with a campaign to see that these foreign-born are assisted in every way to make out their papers properly and learn the rudiments of the American Government in which they are examined.

Apparent reasons for the sudden increase in applications were given here by Fred J. Schlotfeldt, district director of naturalization and immigration. Big industries with their limited number of jobs and hosts of job seekers, have almost universally adopted the policy of taking the American citizen first, he said. This has often meant that a foreign-born tradesman or factory worker who was let out during the depression must show qualifications of citizenship before he can get back into a job again.

Agitation Against Aliens

Agitations that aliens should not get jobs under the PWA, CWA, and other alphabetical groups, as well as agitation in some quarters that the foreign-born should not be given relief with American taxpayers' money have served to spur some into applying for citizenship, it is found.

The talk of old-age pensions for American citizens has sent others to find a "grassy meadow" in case they become available.

The fact also that the fee for naturalization has been reduced to $10, just half the former cost, is given as an incentive to those who were compelled to let their first papers lapse because of insufficient funds. In addition, it is believed, there are many with no motives except to swear their allegiance to the American Constitution and to take advantage of its protection.

All of these reasons are in some way responsible for the great stream of foreign born who are asking for teachers to help them learn about their government. New groups are being formed in factories and in schools where illiterates are learning to read and write the English language and where the better educated are brushing up on points in government, Mr. Schlotfeldt said.

Better Help to Aliens

At the naturalization headquarters here a campaign has just been launched to give better help to aliens by instructing teachers and social workers in recent laws which affect citizenship, in giving them more information about all of the complicated details of filling out applications for citizenship, so that they in turn can assist the aliens.

"One of our greatest difficulties," said Mr. Schlotfeldt, "is that the aliens cannot fill out their first applications properly. On three succeeding days recently we had a total of 453 applications submitted. Of these 106 had to be rejected because in one way or another they were not correctly made out."

In the course of lessons to the teachers, started here this month, Mr. Schlotfeldt is taking up the naturalization laws in general, special laws governing women and children, a new law passed in May, 1934, which, he says, is causing so much difficulty in interpretation, and other questions people need to know if they are going to give intelligent assistance to applicants.

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Arizona Celebrates

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 15 (AP)—Arizona celebrated its twenty-third birthday yesterday. It was on St. Valentine's Day, 1912, that President Taft signed the bill which made Arizona the forty-eighth state.

Moley Puts Spur to Business

Cotton and Shoe Demands Ready

Connecticut Inventor Honored

(Continued from Page 1)

shoe and textile industries have been working for. In the textile field, where there is regional competition between South and North, it is said that these separate minimums can alone prevent that destructive wage competition which threatens the very existence of the northern mills.

Holmes Gets Tribute

When Germany's submarines were not only blockading England but had even fired upon the United States coast, it was recognized that only multiple chasing-boat units could comb the seas and keep down these slinking under-sea boats. Thus were born the small gray submarine chasers which by the hundreds kept a night and day vigil around English and American shores.

Speed was their chief requirement. The sinew for that speed was supplied by motors. But it was not until Charles D. Holmes, Connecticut inventor, produced an engine without equal for these subchasers, that they reached their peak of efficiency.

Just before the Armistice, Mr. Holmes had perfected a very compact eight-cylinder, 250-horsepower motor designed for tanks. Today the result of his work still goes on in the military services. Unspectacularly and modestly carried out, Mr. Holmes's work was never officially recognized by the Government. But a naval-minded President who finds the time to remember things and people has made good that oversight. Yesterday Mr. Holmes received a letter from President Roosevelt. Now confined to his home, Mr. Holmes had to have the letter read to him. After detailing the importance of his work the letter said: "I feel that it is fitting that I should express to you the thanks of this Government as well as my own for your part in the development of a new type of military equipment." Signed, "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Smugglers Sought

Every coast guard cutter off New England was straining its engines to the limit today, in search of a smugglers' gang which carried out a landing of unparalleled audacity on Boston's Fish Pier, Tuesday night.

The story of three federal customs agents who surprised the unloading, and were held off at point of guns, was revealed for the first time last night. The inspectors were making the rounds at the pier after midnight. Two of them walked toward a place where they heard noise.

Instantly they were surrounded by 30 or 40 men, with drawn guns. As they stood with their hands raised, the third inspector came up silently through the darkness, and managed to capture one of the smugglers at gun point, without being observed.

He moved slowly away, keeping his man covered, and gained cover. The smugglers, when they learned one of their men was caught, retaliated by saying they would drown the two federal agents at sea, unless he was released. Hostages were thus exchanged, and the gang made its getaway—some by half-loaded trucks and some by sea.

The boat, the Clarence B. Mitchell, was today held by the coast guard, having been caught later at T Wharf. Meanwhile, every available man and boat was mobilized in an offensive against the smuggler gang. Never before have federal officials been so brazenly threatened at gun point almost within a stone's throw of the Custom House.

Within a few weeks a wave of bootleg activities has struck the New England coast, it was said. Federal units propose to retaliate in kind.

Edison Chief a 'Liberal'

Policies of voluntary lower electric rates and co-operation with the State Public Utilities Commission were brought to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston today, by Frank D. Comerford, its new president.

Mr. Comerford was revealed by associates in the utilities field as one of the "new liberals." His record, it was said, is a long series of rapproachments with public authorities on questions of public policy.

It is expected that he will launch a quiet but effective program of extending the use of electric current simultaneously with lowering rates.

It was evident at the State House, however, that no immediate change in the Edison Company's opposition to a legislative inquiry was in sight. Before the Committee on Power and Light a representative of the company had said that such an investigation would be costly and unfruitful. His statements were countered with demands that information sufficient for intelligent rate regulation be secured, whatever the cost.

Sea Serpent or What?

Thus far Provincetown's new sea serpent skull remains a fact which the most elaborate scoffers cannot blink. Pulled out of the sea in a net, off Provincetown harbor, it has horns and three prongs. It has sockets through which it presumably might have snorted defiance at the persons who would deny its existence. It is two feet long by one foot wide. And there it is for all and sundry to look at—in the bone, so to speak.

Oddly enough, the captors are rather less inclined than the rest of the townsfolk to believe their eyes. They were today rather hoping that some professor of plesiosauds, reputed to be the alias of sea serpents in pre-Adam times, will bring a less amateur and more learned approach to this evidence.

Russian Exile Speaks

A Russian woman stopped in Boston long enough today to tell reporters how she and her exiled husband and 15-year-old boy walked 22 miles through swamps and woods, eating mushrooms and hiding from vicious police dogs, to escape from the Soviets.

She is Mme. Tchernavan, author of "Escape From the Soviets," and wife of the author of the new book, "I Speak for the Silent" (prisoners of the Soviets).

Mme. Tchernavan said she believed her family to be the only one ever successfully to flee from Russia. She explained how her husband was in exile in the northern part of Russia and how she frequently visited him with her small son. During one of her visits, they decided escape was at least better to attempt than for Mr. Tchernavan to continue enduring the hardships of exile.

When they reached Finland, she said, many sympathetic persons housed them and gave them food. "Finlanders know the terror of the Russian exile."

The author was born near Leningrad and lived there until her escape two years ago. She was assistant curator of a Russian museum. Her father was a peasant but with the benefit of education later became a professor in a university. She said under the present dictatorship of Stalin, this could not be possible. A peasant could never be anything better than a peasant, she said.

Smith Girls Get 'Em

Smith College, when it comes to affairs of the heart at Dartmouth, today appeared to have almost a monopoly. Dartmouth had taken a vote, and it was not one of those idle expressions of opinion polled for a senior yearbook. Out of 1000 Valentine telegrams sent from Hanover, approximately 50 per cent went to Smith.

It was also reported that old grads were grumbling in their beards at this display of softness. "In the old days," neither love nor spring scents in the air could extract the enormous total of 1000 Valentine greetings, in verbal lace and sentiment, from Dartmouth he-men.

Rye Wants Harbor

A harbor half a mile long and quarter of a mile wide, to cost the State of New Hampshire $250,000, loomed as a possibility today from the town of Rye when Gov. H. Styles Bridges' Rye Harbor Committee met in Concord to consider the project.

The project was proposed and surveyed last year under the direction of former Gov. John G. Winant. If carried out, the swanky summer resort town would find itself with a new wharf, new parking areas along the harbor, a new bridge across the tidal creek, and a deep navigable channel from the inner harbor to the open water.

Members of the Rye Harbor Project Committee meeting today are: Shirley S. Philbrick, president of the Rye Harbor Association; Fernando W. Hartford, publisher of the Portsmouth Herald; Daniel H. Dickinson, chief engineer State Highway Department; Capt. Charles F. Bowen, executive officer State Planning Board; Newell P. Marden, selectman, Rye; Representative Walter G. Marston of Rye, and Willard H. Drake of Rye Center.

Briefs

Martin H. King, superintendent of the Boston Police Department, was indicated yesterday as Gov. James M. Curley's choice for Police Commissioner, pending approval of the removal of Joseph J. Leonard, the present commissioner, by the Executive Council, it was learned from reliable sources.

The Governor had previously announced that Eugene F. McSweeney would be appointed.

* * *

Heavy rain, freezing as it fell, practically paralyzed highway traffic yesterday throughout Massachusetts particularly in the Berkshire region, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

Collections in the Boston Emergency Campaign for 1935 reached a total of $2,581,691 today it was announced by Oscar W. Hauserman, general chairman of the emergency committee. Mr. Hauserman personally secured three checks for large amounts yesterday in a one-man campaign of his own.

* * *

The Vermont graduated sales tax on chain stores law, appealed by the State from an injunction restraining it from collecting the tax, was taken under advisement yesterday by the Vermont Supreme Court at Montpelier, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of federal canned beef is due from Chicago for distribution to the needy of Massachusetts, it was announced yesterday by Arthur G. Rotch, state ERA administrator.

* * *

Greater Boston Armenian Christians, of both the Apostolic and Evangelical communions, will hold their celebration of the 1500th anniversary of the translation of the Bible into their language at the First Evangelical Armenian Church, Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, Feb. 17, at 4 p. m. The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, minister of the Old South Church in Boston, will deliver the principal address.

* * *

Harvard students will not be sent by the university to study social and political conditions in Germany according to a letter from Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university, to Henry F. Osborn, former president of the Museum of Natural History in New York, published yesterday in the Yale Daily News.

* * *

A proposed National Guard camp, on Cape Cod, was reported favorably yesterday by the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Military Affairs despite the protests of a group of summer residents.

* * *

A 120-pound doe that managed to escape the slaughter last Monday on Nantucket when the island was thrown open to hunters, swam to the mainland at Chatham yesterday and was rescued by coast guardsmen off Monomoy Point.

* * *

First tests on Boston's new two-way police radio system were under way today as engineers arrived from Schenectady, N. Y., yesterday with equipment.

* * *

Custom officials yesterday seized the Boston fishing schooner Clarence B. Mitchell, at T wharf, and held her under guard pending the outcome of an investigation. The vessel was understood to have been seized on suspicion of smuggling.

* * *

Governor Curley today conferred with members of his crime commission concerning proposed legislation for a state department of justice which would make more effective crime prevention methods and effect swifter apprehension of criminals. It is expected that the Governor will send a special message to the Legislature, containing a draft of the legislation, some time next week.

* * *

The Senate suspended the rules and passed to be engrossed a bill placing the office of Boston superintendent of police under civil service laws.

* * *

The Boston Finance Commission was challenged yesterday to disclose the facts in its investigations, in lieu of the Massachusetts Legislature stepping in instead, by Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston.

* * *

Fire today swept the Rockland Hotel, Rockland, Maine, forcing patrons to flee and causing a damage estimated at $40,000 to $60,000, according to the Associated Press.

Monitor to Interview Miss Sarah Wambaugh

MISS SARAH WAMBAUGH, technical adviser to the Saar plebiscite commission which conducted the election which resulted in returning that region to Germany, will be interviewed by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster, in The Christian Science Monitor's feature program, Saturday, Feb. 16, at 7 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer, temperatures in the middle and upper 30's tonight and early Saturday, becoming colder late Saturday; moderate to fresh southwest to west and northwest winds.

Maine: Snow in the interior and rain or snow on the coast; colder on the east coast tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and colder.

For New Hampshire: Rain in the south and snow or rain in the north portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and colder.

For Vermont: Rain in the south and rain or snow in the north tonight and possibly Saturday morning; colder Saturday and in the north portion tonight.

For Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably preceded by occasional rains in the north portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and colder.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; Saturday colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west shifting to north winds over extreme north portion and strong southwest winds tonight shifting to west and northwest Saturday over the central and south portions. Weather somewhat overcast tonight and Saturday with occasional rains over the central portion tonight and over the extreme north portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	38	Minneapolis	32	36
Bermuda	58	60	New Orleans	64	76
Chicago	40	46	New York	36	48
Denver	22	40	Norfolk, Va.	42	56
Helena, Mont.	26	34	Philadelphia	38	48
Jacksonville	62	84	St. Louis	42	66
Kansas City	40	50	San Francisco	50	56
Los Angeles	50	60	Washington	34	38
Miami, Fla.	74	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 15.
B—Maximum Feb. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 9:39 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Saturday 9:52 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m., 0.1 inch; maximum temperature 44 degrees above zero; minimum 13 above.

Maine Rail Cut Opposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — Ralph Molster, examiner, today recommended that the Interstate Commerce Commission refuse the Maine Central Railroad Company permission to abandon operation of its 36-mile line from Rumford to Oquossoc, Maine.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Sybil Thorndike, Estelle Winwood and Viola Keats in gentle comedy by John van Druten. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in play showing Jesuits' problems. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Leslie Howard's adaptation of Sinclair Lewis book. With Walter Huston. 8:15.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Charlie Chan in Paris," Fenway, 2:20, 5, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount, 10:18 a. m., 12:51, 3:24, 5:57, 8:46. Also Barbara Stanwyck in "The Woman in Red."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran," 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

ORPHEUM — "David Copperfield," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

STATE—Ann Harding in "The Biography of a Bachelor Girl," adapted from the play "Biography," 1:05, 4:10, 7:20, 10:25. Also May Robson in "Mills of the Gods."

MAJESTIC—Feodor Chaliapin talking and singing in English in Pabst's production of "Don Quixote." 11 a. m., 12:41, 2:29, 4:17, 6:05, 7:53, 9:41.

METROPOLITAN—"Devil Dogs of the Air," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien carrying on their traditional rivalry. 11:04 a. m., 1:54, 4:44, 7:38, 10:28. Stage: Polly Moran and vaudeville.

MODERN—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." One of the best acted and directed adventure films. 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9. Also "The World Accuses."

BOSTON — Edith Wharton's "Strange Wives," 10:28 a. m., 1:27, 4:26, 7:25, 10:25. Stage: "The Bowery," revue reminiscent of the "gay nineties."

KEITH'S—Stage: "Casino de Paree" revue. Screen: Edna May Oliver in "Murder on a Honeymoon." 10:10 a. m., 1:14, 4:18, 7:22, 10:26.

EXETER—"Evelyn Prentice." 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. Also "I Am a Thief."

TREMONT—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," and Diana Wynyard in "One More River." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"The President Vanishes," 2:35, 5:30, 7:35. Also "Romance in Manhattan."

STRAND—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 2:37, 6:04, 9:31. Also "Million Dollar Ransom."

UNIVERSITY—"Romance in Manhattan," with Ginger Rogers, 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Here Is My Heart."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Remember the Alamo"; "The Shoemaker and the Elves," color cartoon; "Springboard Champions"; Edgar Kennedy comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 1:30.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Soirée Intime. Lecture, recital by Mme. Jeanne Brondel-Allen: "Les Bébé chez les Poetes." 8.

GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL—Musical Clubs present "The Bells of Beaujolais." 7:30.

ERA CHORISTERS—Free concert in Revere City Hall. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Taylor's Ballroom, Sea Street, Hough's Neck. 8.

Other Events

"GEORGIAN CHURCHES IN CONNECTICUT" — Lecture by Frederic Palmer of New London, under auspices of Georgian Society. Robinson Hall, Harvard College Yard. 8:15.

CENSORSHIP DEBATE—Between Albert J. Duffy of the Shubert Theaters and Frank Chouteau Brown of the Watch and Ward Society. Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy St. 7:45.

NEGRO ERA THEATER—Variety program, English High School Center, 29 Montgomery St. 7:30.

"THE BOOR"—Presented by Charlestown Community Theater at Fenway School Center, Huntington Ave. near Longwood Ave., Back Bay. 7:30.

"THE RIVALS"—Presented by ERA Civic Theater in Washington Irving School Center, Roslindale. 7:30.

"WILLI'S FRAU"—A comedy of modern German life presented by the German Club of Boston University, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline. 8:15.

MASS. SCHOOL OF ART—Mrs. John Lincoln Dearing lectures on "Japanese Art," 364 Brookline Ave. 8.

THE BARN—Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball lectures on the current New York play, "The Children's Hour." 8:30.

COUNTRY DANCE PARTY—Held by the English Folk Dance Society, Boston Teachers' College. 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — "Seismographic Records," lecture by James Bernard Macelwane. 8.

TEMPLE BNAI MOSHE—Samuel Silverman, former corporation counsel for the City of Boston, speaks on "The Policies of the President." 7:30.

RUSSIAN CLUB—Mme. Tatiana Tchernavin lectures in Jordan Hall. 8:30.

DR. TEHYI HSIEH—Lectures on "Living Issues of the Orient." American-Scandinavian Forum, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

RUTH SLENCZYNSKI — Ten-year-old pianist. Jordan Hall. 2:30.
GARDNER MUSEUM — Klaus Goetze, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Beautiful Hawaii," motion picture. Free. 3.

LITTLE THEATER MOVEMENT — Friendship Tour starting in The Barn on Joy St. and ending in the Peabody Playhouse, with various talks and presentations and an inspection of stage equipment. Meet at 36 Joy St. 2:15.

AUDUBON SOCIETY LECTURE—"Birds of the Middle West," by Cleveland P. Grant. Hotel Statler Ballroom. 2:30.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Subject: "Should the United States Take Any Action With Reference to the Religious Troubles in Mexico?" Hotel Copley-Plaza. 1.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Climbing the Hills of Gaspé," lecture by Arthur H. Merritt. 2:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Prof. Harry Allen Overstreet lectures on "Setting America Free." 1.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING — Harvard vs. Brown. Indoor Athletic Bldg., Harvard. 2.

INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING — Harvard vs. Princeton. Indoor Athletic Bldg., Harvard. 2.

Y. M. C. A. VOLLEYBALL—Germantown, Boston and Providence squads. Huntington Ave. Y. M. C. A. 3.

CHILDREN'S MOVIES — Barrie's "Peter Pan;" Mickey Mouse; animal pictures; Silly Symphony; flower film. University Theater. 10 a. m.

Interference Protested

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP) —Declaring that proposed legislation now before Congress and the Massachusetts General Court affecting transportation rates, hours and railroad crews would work hardship on New England industries, the New England Traffic League meeting here yesterday registered opposition to the interference of legislative bodies in these matters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Age Pension Wins Public's Support In Connecticut

Indorsed 100 P. C. by Those at Hearing Held in State Capitol

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP) —A chorus of approval echoed through the hall of the House yesterday for the principle of old-age pensions — battle-scarred issue of several legislative sessions.

Scores of persons representing virtually every strata of society consolidated their forces to plead the cause of the indigent aged before the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly.

Opinions varied widely as to what sort of a plan Connecticut should adopt. There were many, among them Communist leaders, who argued for a more extensive application of the pension system. And from one source, the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, came a warning to proceed cautiously.

But when Senator J. Kenneth Bradley, committee chairman, asked those in favor of the principle of old-age pensions to stand, the several hundred persons who jammed the high-ceilinged House chamber arose as one.

Veteran supporters were openly jubilant at the demonstration of unanimity, and taking their cue from Mr. Bradley confidently predicted that the 1935 General Assembly would write into the Connecticut statutes some sort of an old-age pension law, a course which legislatures of other years had refused to follow.

In opening the hearing, the Republican chairman of the committee said:

"It is generally agreed that we are committed to some old-age pension plan."

Many well-informed observers expressed the belief that the Judiciary Committee would pursue a course suggested by at least a dozen witnesses—incorporate into a composite bill the best features contained in the several measures introduced on the subject. The principal difference of opinion expressed before the committee was over the question of financing the plan.

Wage Point Retards Settlement of Lynn Shoe-Lasters' Strike

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—Plant and union officials seeking to end the walkout of lasters and turn workers at the Lynn Gold Seal Shoe factory, which caused idleness for some 1000 of the 1400 hands, were deadlocked today.

John H. Goldberg, manager, and the workers yesterday failed to agree on whether the men should return with an immediate wage cut, or return and wait for arbitration proceedings to determine the necessity of a reduction.

Mr. Goldberg wanted an adjustment in the wage agreement between the Gold Seal and the local union workers. He said that his factory was paying 8 per cent more than competitors in Boston and Lynn. He wanted this cut down immediately, Lynn workers took the stand that this should be arbitrated, meanwhile working on the present scale.

Failure to agree on this point broke up the conference. Peter J. Walsh, attorney for the Lynn unions, said, however, he thought agreement was near.

SACO, Maine, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Saco-Moc Shoe company, whose employees United Shoe and Leather workers representatives sought to draw into a strike, was in full operation today.

Employees last night, 185 to 6, rejected a proposal by union organizers to join 50 workers who walked out of the High Shoe Manufacturing Company's factory yesterday. The High factory closed after the walkout. It employs 350 persons.

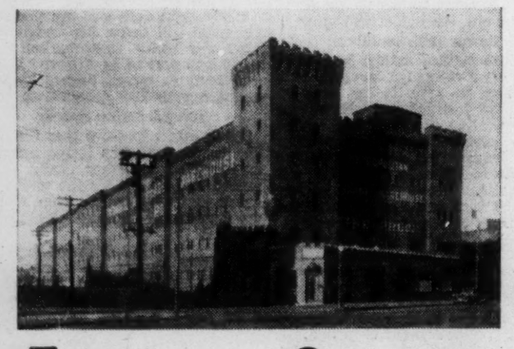
RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
27 Brattle St. 1762 Mass. Ave. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
6A Mt. Auburn St. WATERTOWN, MASS.
445 Common St. BELMONT, MASS.

YARNS
Quality French Spun Hand Knitting Yarns
for Dresses, Coats, etc.
See the New Yachtsman Blue and Green Nanny Yarns at Special Prices
Models on Display at Our Cambridge Store
Visit Our Shops
MERINO BRAND YARNS
42 Church St., Cambridge KIR. 2655
1876 Center St., W. Roxbury PAR. 0013-W
523 Main St., Melrose MEL. 2134
Free Instruction on Your Purchases.

Silhouette Gown Shops
Summer Shop, Falmouth, Mass.
8 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.
Gowns—Beauty Parlor
Dresses $5 and $8.95
New Spring Prints $7.95—$12.95

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Learn to Knit . . at Corcoran's with Fleisher Yarns
Our expert instructress, Miss Mara, is in our store every afternoon from 1 to 6. She will be glad to show you, as she has shown hundreds of others, how to knit suits, sweaters, dresses, etc. This service is offered to you without charge.
SPECIAL VALUES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
Corcoran's
CENTRAL SQUARE

No Bone - No Slate
One Barrel of Ash to Ton
(World's Best Anthracite)
HI-HEAT $ SPECIAL MIXTURE 13.75 PER TON
(For Any Type Heater)
Buy Less - Burn Less
PAY LESS
Glendale Coal Co.
Tel. Chas. 1107
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.



Furniture Storage
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
SILVER VAULTS
LARGE HEATED ROOMS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATES
METROPOLITAN STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.
134 Massachusetts Avenue
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
At Harvard Bridge from Boston. Entrance on Vassar Street.
Kirkland 8180

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street, Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAR. 1

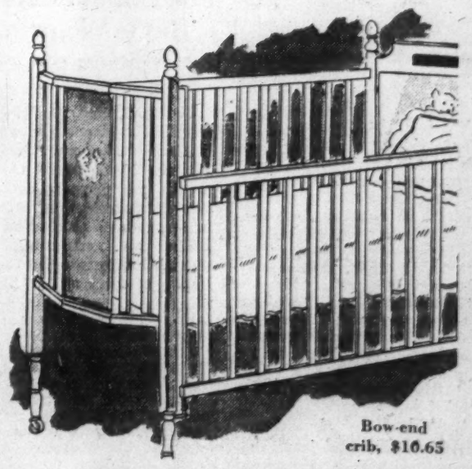
NASH
This is your most worthwhile guide.
Trade Mark Registered
to SAFETY—SAVINGS—SATISFACTION
FAIR TREATMENT and a SQUARE DEAL.
A company using a registered trademark in the merchandising of its used cars is definitely committed to a policy that distinguishes it from all others—
Nash New England Co.
USED CAR DEPARTMENTS
640 and 983 COMMONWEALTH AVE. BOSTON
Phones KENmore 1403-1404-1405
OPEN EVENINGS

Here's "Bow-Tie"
One of the important new styles in our Spring collection!
A perky bow under her chin. And to complete the jaunty effect a great many of her shoes will have a tiny bow right at the instep - - just where it makes the foot look smallest.

"Bow-Tie" is fashioned of Sandor cloth - a sturdy but stunning new material - with calfskin trim. Diamond Stitching in white on black, brown or navy. $14.50
THAYER McNEIL
47 TEMPLE PLACE
414 BOYLSTON STREET
COOLIDGE CORNER
WELLESLEY SQUARE

Forgotten Gold
In that old bureau drawer, in that old trunk, in your old jewel box.
We PAY CASH for old gold watches, dental gold, rings, chains, everything made from gold.
REAGAN-KIPP CO.
162 TREMONT STREET Next Door to Keith's BOSTON

Our Annual February BABY SHOP SALE of Filene's BOSTON
FURNITURE for 1935 arrivals
BOW-END CRIBS that are usually $13.50
$10.65
Maple finish on birch, with decorated head and foot panels. Drop side, nicely turned legs . . . look every cent of the usual price. For this SALE (including spring), $10.65.
SPOOL CRIBS that are usually $17.50
$12.65
Full size with drop side. Maple finish on birch . . . a rich, distinctive looking crib, and the first time we've known of one like it at this low price. For this SALE (including spring), $12.65. (not sketched).

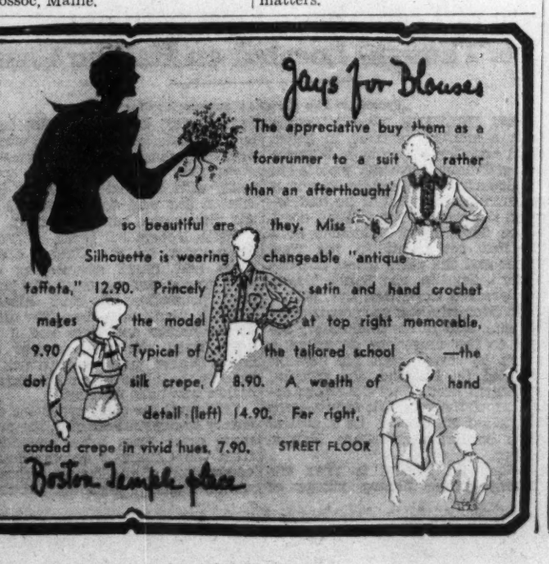


Bow-end crib, $10.65

Three way HIGH CHAIRS (usually $11.50) $8.95
Raised floor PLAY YARDS (usually $4.95) $3.65

BEDDING 20% and MORE BELOW USUAL PRICES
CRIB MATTRESS
Cotton filled, usually $5.95. $4.45
Kapok filled, usually $8.95. $6.45
Hair filled, usually $13.50. $10
CRIB SHEETS (45x73) Hemmed, usually 75c. 59¢
WOOL BLANKETS, Satin bound on two ends (42x60), usually $3.50. $2.75
PLAY YARD PADS, rubberized, thickly padded. Usually $2.50. $1.95
HIGH CHAIR PADS, that match the above. Usually $1.25. 95¢
Write—or phone HUBbard 4250 till 9 p. m.
BABY SHOPS AT FILENE'S THIRD FLOOR.

Jays for Blouses



The appreciative buy them as a forerunner to a suit rather than an afterthought! so beautiful are they. Miss Silhouette is wearing changeable "antique taffeta," 12.90. Princely satin and hand crochet makes the model at top right memorable, 9.90. Typical of the tailored school —the dot silk crepe, 8.90. A wealth of hand detail (left) 14.90. Far right, corded crepe in vivid hues, 7.90. STREET FLOOR
Boston Temple Place

Coast Guard Prepares to Safeguard Ships From Icebergs

Ice patrol in Grand Banks gives radio warnings of location of menaces to shipping in North Atlantic. Vigil kept for four months.

Conquest of huge icebergs which annually drift southward from Greenland, to cross the transatlantic steamship lanes and menace shipping, again summons coast guardsmen.

The International Ice Patrol, maintained by the United States Coast Guard Service, and paid for by 14 leading maritime nations of the world which desire to protect their shipping, is soon to start, for field ice has already been reported.

The 125-foot patrol boat General Greene, now on duty along the coast, is to come to Boston Feb. 20, for drydocking, overhauling and preparations for the preliminary scouting work prior to the regular patrol and, when relieved by the larger cutters, for oceanographic observations.

Four-Month Vigil

The cutters Pontchartrain and Mendota have been picked to alternate on the Grand Banks in the four-month vigil to warn shipping by radio of the presence and position of icebergs. The Mojave is to be the "stand-by" vessel, ready to replace or relieve either of the other cutters.

Under command of Boatswain A. L. Cunningham, the General Greene will be ready to sail for the fog-covered Grand Banks as soon as reports of ice indicate the big southward movement has started. With a picked crew of 24 men and four officers, the Greene also is to take Floyd M. Soule, oceanographer, to conduct scientific observations regarding tides, currents and weather. On board, too, will be Lieut. G. V. A. Graves, ice observer, who will be transferred to the larger cutters when they take over the patrol work.

From 50 to 1000 icebergs have been "plotted" in different years in the North Atlantic area, south of Newfoundland or the 48th parallel, between March 15 and July 15. The cutters maintain constant watch and report regularly in frequent radiocasts to all shipping the position of bergs.

Ice Patrol Started

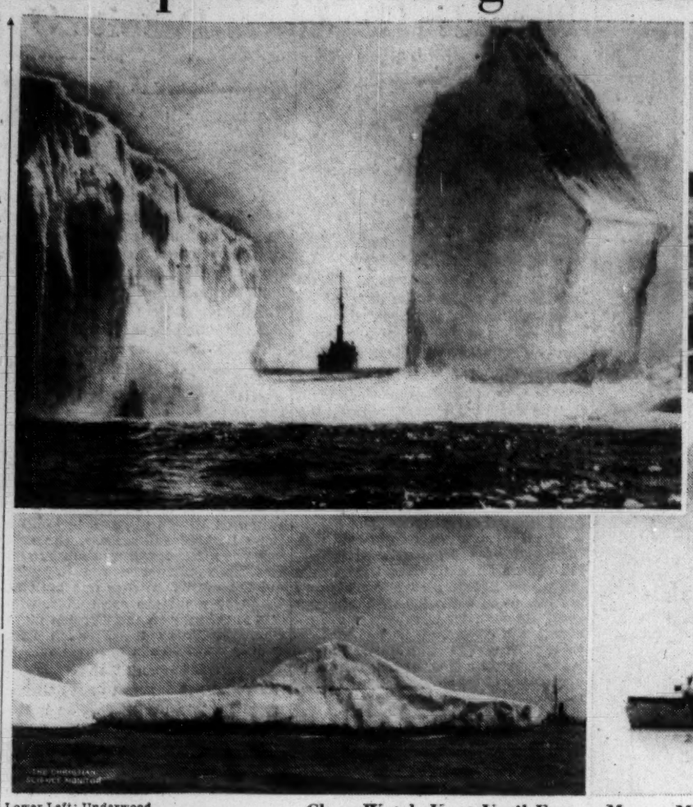
This work has been done since 1912 when the Titanic went down after collision with a huge iceberg, while on her maiden voyage. To prevent repetition of such loss, the ice patrol was established under provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed at London Jan. 20, 1914.

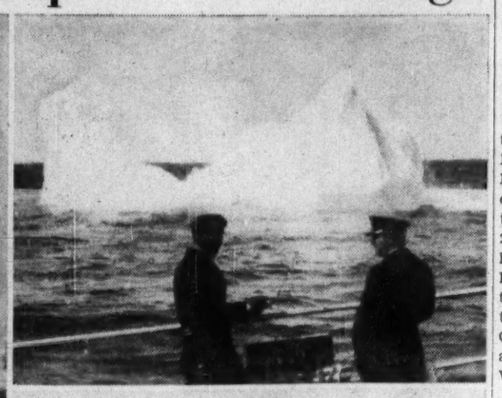
Records show that since the international duty fell on the Coast Guard, there has not been a single loss of life due to collision of ships with icebergs, a record which officers and men of each successive ice patrol zealously strive to uphold.

Bergs Finally Melt

Establishment of "tracks" or lanes for passenger vessels about the middle of the last century did much to prevent collisions between east- and west-bound ships, but the lanes were not far enough south to avoid iceberg danger. Between 1882 and 1890 no less than 14 vessels were lost and 40 damaged seriously due to ice in the North Atlantic.

Bergs are not destroyed by mines or gunfire as commonly is reported. Coast Guard officials point out that such destruction has proved impractical and expensive. The bergs are watched closely and their changing positions radiocast so that all shipping may avoid them until they melt in warm water of the Gulf Stream.





Lower Left: Underwood

Close Watch Kept Until Frozen Masses Melt in Gulf Stream

Upper Left—Coast Guard Boat in the Iceberg Floes. Upper Right—A Berg Disintegrating in Warmer Water. Lower Left—A Frigid Collision. Lower Right—Glacier Off Coast of Greenland, Where Icebergs Are Born.

Fisher's Wife Looks Abroad in Lubec For Cod to Put in Pan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, Feb. 15—Lubec people are "fish conscious" in a way not contemplated when the scheme to extend the market for fish was put in motion. For although living on the edge of the fishing grounds, they find it all but impossible to buy a fresh fish themselves. They realize that Government buying is a two-edged sword, benefiting the fishermen, indeed, but forcing them to look outside Lubec for haddock and cod.

The explanation is, that fishermen prefer to sell out their entire cargo to Government-controlled trucks, and take a check for the whole thing, rather than to bother with icing, cleaning and selling the fish one or two at a time.

So at present a Lubec housekeeper waits for a fish peddler to arrive who gets his fish from Portland or Bangor by express truck, and who delivers them at a price of from 10 to 12 cents a pound.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Speaker; pianist.	Baseball school.	Adventure sketch.
5:15	Agricultural report.	Tom Mix; sketch.	Male quartet.	"Skippy"; sketch.
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Studio soloist.	Juvenile sketch.	"Melody Mart".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.	Baseball talks.	Local dance music.
6:00	Marine Library talk.	Evening Tattler;	News Service.	Navara Orchestra.
6:15	"Air Adventures".	sketches; music.	Soloist; quartet.	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	News; features.	Features; news.	"Lum and Abner".	H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	Melody Limited.	Speakers; music.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Studio chorus.	"Myrt and Marge".	News Service.
7:15	Plantation music.	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill".	Mixed vocal ensemble recital.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch.	Popular vocal.	Copley Players.	
7:45	"Paradise" sketch.	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch.	Jessica Dragonette;	Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt	Boy from Ireland.
8:15	Musical Revue.	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill.	Chemistry talk.
8:30	Intimate Revue; solo-	piano duo; Bour-	Court of Human	High school glee
8:45	ists; orchestra.	don concert orch.	Relations: sketch	club; harmonicas.
9:00	Beatrice Lillie; Cav-	Waltz Time: solo-	"March of Time";	Murphy Orchestra
9:15	aliers; orchestra.	ists; orchestra.	news sketches.	Organ; soloist.
9:30	Phil Baker and com-	Talk, Gov. Curley	Hollywood Hotel;	Le Paradis Orch.
9:45	pany; orchestra.	Campaign program	players; soloists;	News Service.
10:00	Frank Belgrano, Nat.	The First Nighter,	Louella Parsons;	Will Alexander &
10:15	Com. Americ'n Leg'n	dramatic sketch.	Fiorito Orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Jewish program;	Frank Black's Or-	'The O'Flynn'; dra-	Jack Fisher and
10:45	speaker; music.	chestra; chorus.	matic sk.; music.	his orchestra.
11:00	Report; speaker.	Forecasts; events.	News Service.	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Drama League pro-	Edison employees'	Le Paradis Band.	his orchestra.
11:30	gram: speakers and	dance music.	Jack Renard and	Perley Stevens and
11:45	dramatic sketches.	Reichman Orch.	his orchestra.	his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, Philharmonic Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News"
12:30 WBZ, National Grange program: speakers; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, "Our National Perspective," Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois.
1:55 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "Simon Boccanegro," with Lawrence Tibbett, Elisabeth Rethberg, Giovanni Martinelli and Ezio Pinza; Geraldine Farrar, raconteuse; Ettore Panizza, conductor.
4:15 WNAC, Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels, recital.
5:00 WNAC, Columbia-California debate: "Resolved: That the United States Continue Its Policy of Economic Nationalism as a Long Range Program."
5:30 WNAC, Sir Frederick Whyte, news commentator, from London.
5:45 WNAC, "Fascinating Facts": baritone soloist and pianist.
6:00 WBZ, Arthur Murray, dance teacher; soloist; octet; popular orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ, Christian Science Monitor Feature program: interview of Miss Sarah Wambaugh, technical advisor to the Saar Plebiscite Commission, interviewed by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster.
7:00 WNAC, "Valley Forge"; network dramatic sketch.
7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, conducted by Thornton Burgess, author.
8:00 WBZ, Phil Cook's Show Shop: Mrs. Cook; Colonel and Cadets; trio; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Musical-dramatic program with Sigmund Romberg and Prof. William Lyon Phelps; players; soloists; concert orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and His Gang: soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Richard Bonelli, baritone; vocal chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Songs You Love to Hear": Rose Bampton; vocal duo; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party: John Kennedy; Jane Froman; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gibson Family"; musical comedy; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "A Discussion of Sound and Unsound Proposals for Relief and Security," Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House.
10:30 WAAB, "California Melodies"; Louis Alter; soloists; popular orchestra.
10:37 WEEI, "Let's Dance"; three-hour dance program; soloists; orchestra.
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-St. Louis hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Sunday's Features

12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists; mixed chorus.
12:45 WNAC, International relay from Luxembourg; features and music.
2:00 WEEI, Immortal Dramas: The Story of Joseph; "The Coat of Many Colors," Part I.
2:30 WEEI, Mario Chamlee, tenor; Garden Quartet; gardening talk; orchestra.
2:30 WBZ, Radio Theater: "The Old Soak," with Wallace Beery and other players.
2:30 WNAC, Hammerstein Music Hall of the Air; guest soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; soloists from orchestra; all-Brahms program.
5:30 WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, trio; popular orchestra.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, and company; soloist; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier"; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler, conductor; Bronislaw Huberman, violin
9:00 WBZ, Olga Albani, soprano; Charles Previn and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; soloists from orchestra.
9:45 WBZ, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, dramatic sketch
10:30 WAAB, "Behind the Scenes," William A. Brady, theatrical producer.
10:30 WBZ, An American Fireside: interview of Walter Huston, actor.
10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

Hauptmann Alone, U. S. Agents Assert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP) — Statements that federal officers have evidence that Bruno Richard Hauptmann had an accomplice in the Lindbergh kidnaping were termed false today by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the division of investigation of the Department of Justice.

Lindbergh kidnap-murder case was said to be closed so far as the special agents of the Department of Justice are concerned. It was asserted that Hauptmann is guilty and no other suspects are involved.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Bronx County District Attorney Samuel J. Foley asserted today that Bruno Richard Hauptmann, according to all the evidence, committed the Lindbergh kidnaping and murder alone. "There has never been any evidence," he said, "definite or otherwise, to indicate that anybody was implicated other than Hauptmann. The case is closed as far as this office is concerned."

Hauptmann Depends On Public for Funds

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 15 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann placed in the public today his hope of a successful appeal against his conviction for the Lindbergh baby slaying. "I haven't a dollar," the condemned man told his counsel, "and must depend on the public."

The first defense step would be a request for a stay of the death sentence. An appeal would keep the case in courts for months.

Mr. Reilly estimated the cost of the court record, its printing and preparing the case on appeal at $25,000, of which the state would have to meet a large part.

Meantime, Hunterdon County's prosecutor, Anthony M. Hauck, Jr., threatened to pursue perjury action in the Grand Jury against four defense witnesses.

Until Hauptmann's conviction is sustained by higher courts, it appeared unlikely New Jersey would act upon the claims of three men for all or part of the $25,000 reward for information which led to the arrest and conviction.

The claimants were Walter Lyle, manager of a New York filling station; John Lyons, attendant at the station, and William R. Strong, teller in the Mt. Morris branch of the Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Company, in New York. They spotted the $10 gold note that led to Hauptmann's arrest after he bought gasoline with it last Sept. 15.

Delinquent Taxpayer in Jail

* * *

Reverberations of Sensational Cases Heard in 'Court Review of the Week'

* * *

The Supreme Judicial Court sustained the conviction of Murton Millen, Irving Millen and Abraham Faber of murder in the first degree of Patrolman Forbes A. McLeod on the main street of Needham on Feb. 2, 1934, after robbery of the Needham Trust Company. Judge Nelson P. Brown, who presided at the long trial, will soon pronounce the extreme penalty and set the date. Counsel for the Millens says he will appeal to the Supreme Court in Washington.

The State Supreme Court says, "The trial was conducted by the presiding judge with fairness and in accordance with correct rules of law. As no constitutional right of the defendants was violated, and as no error of law appears in the conduct of the trial, the entry must be judgments on the verdicts."

As to the plea of defendants that the trial be removed to the Federal Court, the decision says that can only be done when state legislation can be shown to exist which violates the constitutional guaranty of equal protection of the laws. It states that existence of prejudice on the part of people against a person indicted in a sate court, if proved, is not ground for removing the case to the Federal Court.

State Senator William F. Madden of Jamaica Plain was sentenced to two months in Plymouth Jail and fined $1 for forging and passing out CWA work cards, by Judge John A. Peters in the Federal Court. He remains a Senator, unless that body ousts him or he resigns. Thomas H. Mahony, Madden's counsel, said, "If he did anything at all, he did it to help people get work." The judge said it was a serious fraud on the Government.

* * *

William L. Jarvis of Boston and Samuel L. Gaines of New York were arraigned before Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal Court on charges of using the mails to defraud and conspiracy to do so in connection with an alleged stock swindle that took $500,000 or more from the public and involved financial papers and a brokerage house and a "hollow shell" manufacturing plant in California. The two, pleading not guilty, were held in $10,000 each for trial. They were indicted with 23 others, after a year of investigation by post office inspectors and weeks of presentation to the Federal Grand Jury.

* * *

The town of Sunderland presented something rather new to the legal world this week—jailing a townsman for nonpayment of real estate taxes. Steve Petrowicz is confined to the Franklin County Jail for not paying $212 taxes on his farm. Tax collectors certainly do not usually, to say the least, arrest one for not paying a real estate tax. They sell the real estate.

Petrowicz tried to get his freedom on habeas corpus proceedings. But he named as respondent to his action Horace A. Peabody, the deputy tax collector who arrested him, instead of the keeper of the jail, who has him in custody. So Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court had to dismiss his petition. But he has since brought a new petition, naming the keeper of the jail as respondent, which will be heard today.

* * *

Two vain attempts were made this week to obtain the release of Edwin T. McKnight former president of the closed Medford Trust Company, on bail. He is eligible Feb. 16 for parole from Middlesex County House of Correction, where he is serving a two-year term. He will immediately be transferred to state prison to serve a term of three to five years.

It was urged he should be released on bail because of his physical condition and because of reasonable doubts as to whether his conviction and sentence to state prison should stand. The latter matter the full bench of the Supreme Court now has under consideration. Judge John C. Crosby ruled he had no authority for either reason to release him on bail.

* * *

Municipal Court testimony is ever affording a reel of pictures of life's highs and lows, and joys and sorrows. An example: Edward Nawrocki of Massachusetts Avenue was in that court on a charge of attempting to extort $50 from Mrs. Annie Zarther of same address. He had told her, it was said, that knowing all the police, he could help her son Jimmie out of his trouble. Jimmie got out of trouble, but Nawrocki got in. For he said when he told a lieutenant some policemen had been bribed, that he was beaten by the police. To escape them, when they beat him in his room, he said he ran over fire escapes and roofs.

A lodger did testify to Nawrocki knocking for admission from a fire escape on his window. His lawyer declared he reported the assaults to Deputy Supt. James H. McDevitt and to Police Commissioner Leonard, adding, "But no one can find justice in a wolf's den." The lawyer argued he was amazed such beatings by police could happen in the "center of culture." He declared the extortion charge was to cover up the police beatings.

Shoe Settlement Sought

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—Hope for settlement of the strike at the Gold Seal Shoe Company's factory here which closed Feb. 13, throwing 1400 employees out of work, was expressed yesterday by both union and company officials. A settlement within two days was predicted.

Made in a jiffy! Delicious!
Postum
"THERE'S A REASON"

Santa Fe
WARM DAYS await you
California and Southern Arizona
There is mellow warmth all down the California coast, warm dry gold in the winter sun at the desert oases of Southern Arizona and California.
Nor is it expensive to go . . . in Santa Fe comfort, with rail fares the lowest in years. Phoenix Pullman, too, triweekly on THE CHIEF.
Ship your car along. Costs only 3.6c per mile when owner's party holds two or more first-class one-way or round-trip tickets!
Ask for folder about ALL-EXPENSE TOURS
May we help plan your trip?
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EUROPE?
Agents for
THOS. COOK & SONS
Popular Tours
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SUTTON TRAVEL SERVICE
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A MONEY SAVING FULLER BRUSH Special
FULLER MANICURE and HAND BRUSH
BOTH ONLY 89¢
For Limited Time Only
With any other purchase.
Two excellent personal brushes made of best quality imported China bristles.
For a thorough cleansing of the hands, nothing equals the Fuller Hand Brush. Its imported China bristles give a luxuriantly soapy scrub that frees imbedded dirt and cleans the pores. It makes an ideal shampoo brush and is especially useful for the children's bath in scrubbing their knees, legs and feet.
The Fuller Manicure Brush has short, firm China bristles which clean instantly and thoroughly the underside of the nails. Pushes back the cuticle when you brush up and down the finger.
This combination 89c offer is for a limited time only. Order from the Fuller Man or from the Branch Office nearest you, or, write direct to Dept. M, The Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Connecticut. (In Canada: Fuller Brush Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.)
free
This new 32-page illustrated Fuller Manual on Beauty and Homekeeping. Ask the Fuller Man for your copy, or write direct.
FULLER BRUSHES

Is anything to be gained by talking to people about food in terms of service and convenience, as well as price?
ECONOMY SAYS, "YES"!
Is it worth while, as a permanent policy, to think about how the customers will feel after they have tasted the food they have bought?
ECONOMY SAYS, "YES"!
Is there any sense in making fair and honest statements of the facts—in thinking about values first and prices afterward—in striving mightily to deserve the confidence of a public which is searching for food stores it can trust?
ECONOMY SAYS, "YES"!
Is it possible to provide free telephone and delivery service in practically all cases, and still meet the cash-and-carry prices of worth-while competition who do neither?
ECONOMY SAYS, "YES"!
Are the food-values quoted below typical of others which are always available—made possible by this kind of operating?
Economy Says "Positively Yes"!
PEAS Tiny Sifted 2 No. 2 Cans 39c
ASPARAGUS All Green Tips 2 No. 2 Cans 45c
ECONOMY GROCERY STORES

FOR REAL ECONOMY

Because its richer, fuller flavor makes it go farther. Use it in cooking, in place of chocolate. Use it in hot drinks and use less.
Ask your grocer for it.
ROUNDS COCOA

What of it IF FISH IS GOOD FOR YOU ?

Yes, fish is good for you. But Gorton's Codfish also provides you with some of the most delicious dishes you have ever tasted.
Codfish Rarebit, Casserole Codfish, Codfish Chops, Codfish Fritters, New England Fish Dinner, are but a few of the unusually tasty dishes you can make with Gorton's Codfish in Cartons.
Selected, plump and tender "steaks" of snow white cod. Salted, cured in sunlight and boned. And ready to use after simply "freshening"—soaking in water.
Cod at its delicious best. Pound and half pound cartons. At your grocer's.
FREE! 90 tasty ways to serve fish. Write for recipe booklet, "Delicious Fish Dishes." Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Gloucester, Mass.
One of 30 Products
Gorton's
Codfish in Cartons
This is the Codfish that has made GORTON'S Ready-to-Fry Cod Fish Cakes so popular

One Maine Team Hauls 23 Tons of Pulpwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE FORKS, Maine, Feb. 13—What is believed to be the largest load of peeled pulpwood ever landed at the Kennebec River, 14.06 cords, was brought to Kelleybrook Landing.

It was hauled 2½ miles on one draw with one pair of horses in 23 minutes. The driver was Merle Pray of The Forks and the load was piled so high that Bert Morris rode on the load to keep branches from the driver's face. The weight of the load was 23 tons. Ten cords was the largest load previously reported here.

Arrival of Cape Verde Sail Packets Reported

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb 15 (AP)—The schooners Trenton and Winnipesaukee, which sailed from New Bedford in November, bound for Brava, have arrived there safely, Frank J. Silva of this city said he had been assured.

Mr. Silva, long associated with the Cape Verde Islands packet trade, said he had learned that relatives of passengers on the two schooners have received letters reporting their safe arrival. The schooner John R. Manta ,which left Providence on Nov. 9, is still unreported.

A DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT TREAT
EASY TO PREPARE
Thin-Spaghetti Chop Suey
1 Package Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti
2 Tablespoons butter
2 Green peppers, chopped
2 Onions, chopped
¼ Teaspoon pepper
1 Teaspoon sugar
3 Cups tomatoes
1 Teaspoon salt
1½ Cups chopped celery
½ Pound round steak, ground
Parboil the thin-spaghetti for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Melt the butter in a frying pan, add the green peppers, onions and celery and cook slowly for 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Add the tomatoes, salt, sugar and pepper and continue cooking until the mixture thickens. Then add the well-drained thin-spaghetti and cook slowly for ½ hour. Fry the round steak in small cakes. Just before serving, crumble over the top of the mixture. Serve piping hot. Mushrooms may be substituted for the steak. Marcaroni may be used instead of the thin-spaghetti if desired.

ECONOMICAL
AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Public Works to Help Jobless Adopted by Many Governments, Labor Bureau Book Sets Forth

Total of 29 Governments Reply to Geneva Questionnaire, Telling Methods Employed to Meet Depression, Including Even Radio Installations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The International Labor Organization, which the United States has just joined, was the first to suggest the value of international schemes of public works as a remedy for unemployment. It has now issued a lengthy volume containing the results of an extensive inquiry on the subject.

The history of the movement is set out in a brief note, since the League Council took up the work already done by one of the sections. The Council in September, 1933, agreed that "a continuous international study of general questions relating to public works, including big programs of work financed out of national resources, would undoubtedly be of value, as permitting of a comparison of the experience acquired in different countries, particularly as regards the effects of the execution of public works on the resumption of economic activity and on unemployment."

Thereupon it was resolved that all the relevant information should be obtained. The Assembly acquiesced in this view.

The League was obviously the body competent to centralize the available information, and it therefore sent out a questionnaire.

Now in the present publication entitled "Enquiry on National Public Works," the replies to this questionnaire by no fewer than 29 governments are given. They are: South Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Salvador, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

It is remarkable how many public works have been undertaken since 1929. The official information which was sought and is now provided, relates to: "the principal administrative methods followed for the execution of the work; the principal methods of financing; the allocation of expenditure on the execution of the works as between materials and equipment on the one hand, and labor on the other; the governments' opinion with regard to the effects obtained or expected on the resumption of economic and industrial activities and on unemployment."

Enumeration of the different kinds of work that may properly be undertaken by governments to combat the "depression" includes "roads and bridges; railways; agricultural land reclamation; canals and other inland waterways; land improvement work; provision of drinking water supplies and sewage disposal; work carried out in sea and river ports; establishment of airports; building work; electric installations; gasworks and gas supply; telegraph and telephone installation and wireless broadcasting stations."

The scope of public works is therefore large, and it is evident that there is no more remarkable phenomenon of our time, in the industrial and economic domain, than this general approval and adoption of the method of state initiative in the elaboration and execution of schemes which while supplying employment are designed to increase the national amenities and the national industrial equipment.

Pittsburgh Rackets Costing 30 Millions Yearly, Report Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14—Thirty million dollars a year, even in depression periods, is the toll of crime and underworld rackets in Pittsburgh, according to a report of the Police Research Commission, now before the city council.

The numbers racket has succeeded bootlegging as the most vicious and profitable underworld activity, having an estimated income of $12,000,000 during 1934, the commission reports, at the same time criticizing the city administration for lax enforcement.

"We are of the opinion that the undue leniency of the police magistrates and the peculiar 'let 'em alone' philosophy of the Mayor are responsible for the continued existence of certain rackets and vice and for police noninterference," the report states.

An insight into the workings of political graft under a previous administration is contained in the report.

"A group of politicians were given the slot-machine concession to absorb an $80,000 deficit," according to the summary.

Supervision of all police departments by the Pennsylvania State Police, tightening of the system of fining and collecting fines in the magistrates' courts and redistribution of the police personnel were recommended by the commission as an aid to better law enforcement.

Socialist M. P.'s Set Record for Talking

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first four champion talkers in the British Parliament during 1934 are revealed as Socialist members.

Mr. G. Buchanan, Socialist member for Gorbals, won the House of Commons talking championship by filling 273 columns of Hansard, official report of proceedings. Second came Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Socialist member for Ebbw Vale. He was eight columns behind.

The third and fourth talkers were Mr. D. Grenfell and Sir Stafford Cripps, both Labor M. P.'s. They spoke 248 columns and 233 columns respectively. Mr. Walter Elliot, present Minister of Agriculture, was fifth, only a column behind Sir Stafford. The most inquisitive member was Mr. G. Mander, Liberal member for Wolverhampton. He asked 467 questions.

Powers Plan Consultation On Reich Reply

Silence on Vital Issues Gives Concern at Both Capitals

Tone Is Conciliatory

Interest in Air Pact Not Enough as France Must Stand by Its Other Alliances

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 15—Further consultation between Great Britain and France is to be the first outcome of Germany's answer to the Franco-British security proposals, the text of which is being published tonight.

While the conciliatory tone of the German communication is recognized in Downing Street, it is not regarded as particularly encouraging. The fact that it concentrates almost exclusively on the air assistance proposal and only refers indirectly to the Eastern assistance pact and to the Austrian non-interference pact is much regretted.

British public opinion is only really interested in the air pact, but it is recognized in Downing Street that the air pact stands or falls by the other two agreements because the French cannot let an air pact come into force by itself without deserting its allies in Central Europe.

Thus Germany's emphasis on the air pact seems calculated, in the opinion of some commentators, to drive a wedge between France and Britain.

Nevertheless, it is hoped that a further exchange of views between France and Britain will enable a meeting to be held between the British and Germans in the not distant future.

Geneva Optimistic At Friendly Tone Of German Reply

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 15—Germany's reply to the Franco-British proposals interest Geneva particularly insofar as it appears to facilitate the Reich's return to the Labor Office, the League, and Disarmament Conference.

It is recognized that Germany is not now displaying much eagerness to resume its seats but with the implications of military equality in the suggested air pact as accepted by Chancellor Hitler, it is considered that another step has been taken toward international co-operation.

The idea of an air pact among Western powers is entirely approved, since it is not conceived as an alliance against a third party. But the Germans's cold treatment of the Northeastern pact, known as "The Locarno Pact," and of the Rome accords concerning Austria, while not blamed in impartial circles, is deplored because if one of these fails it would appear the others cannot be realized in their present form.

League circles, apart from the interested countries, would regret collapse of the Northeastern Pact as such, since such a failure raises immense difficulties, but they are afraid its rejection may prevent fulfillment of the Franco-British plan.

In the same way linking up the Rome accords on Austria with the air pact and equality of arms and the return of Germany to the League, was always seen to be an unfortunate complication.

The League feeling is that there must be separation of the problems and long discussions of detail before the London conversations can bear fruit.

Unique Stamp of 1856 Tagged for London Sale

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A small scrap of dull-red paper had a price on it today probably in excess of $50,000.

The treasured bit is said to be the world's most valued postage stamp, a one-cent Magenta issued by British Guiana in 1856, and the only one of its kind.

The tiny etching of a sailing vessel will be put up for sale next month by Mrs. P. Costa Scala, of Utica, N. Y., widow of Arthur Hind, philatelist, most of whose $1,000,000 collection she has already disposed of.

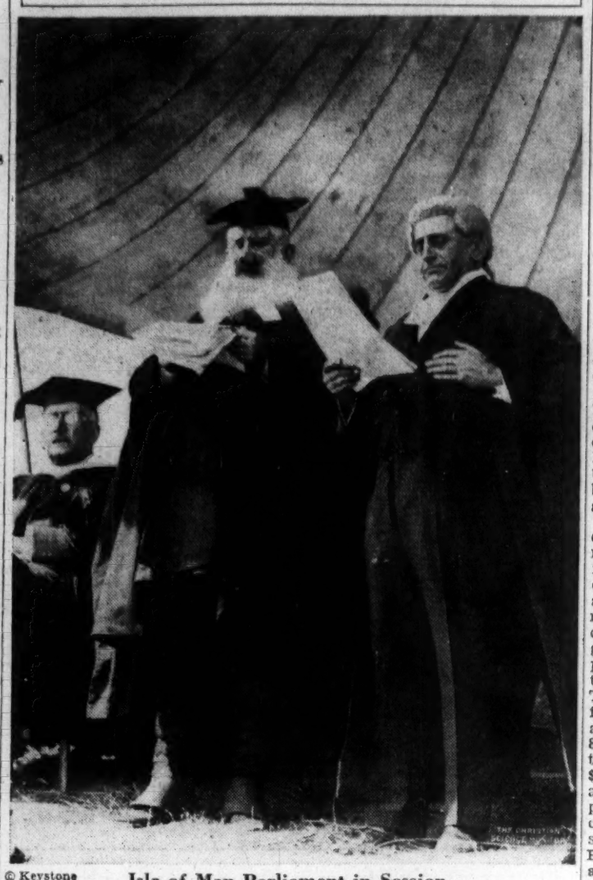
The stamp was purchased by Hind in Paris in 1922 for $32,500. It will be sold in London.

To Rid Roads of Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Kiwanis Clubs of northern Florida are making a united effort to rid Florida highways of roaming cattle which have proved so dangerous to motor traffic. Approximately 50 fatalities occur annually due to roving stock, and thousands of dollars of property are damaged from wrecks caused in this manner.

As It Was Done 1000 Years Ago



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Isle of Man Parliament in Session
Archdeacon Kewley Reading 26 New Acts Under Canvas Canopy in the Open Air.

Ancient House of Keys Rejects Woman Candidate for Speaker

Isle of Man Legislature Re-elects 15-Year Incumbent —Traditional Oath Taken by Lawmakers Trace History to 1765

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—When the House of Keys, claimed to be the oldest legislative assembly in the world, reassembled after elections recently, it was suggested that the only woman member should be elected Speaker.

But Mrs. Marion Shimmin had a very powerful rival in Mr. George Clucas, who has held this office for 15 years. And Mr. Clucas was elected again this year.

The members just elected will serve for five years, unless something "untoward" happens, in which event the Governor has the right to dissolve the House.

Elections in this island of the Irish Sea are not fought on party lines. The candidates are judged in the main on their personalities, together with the program they are individually putting forward.

The oath the members take, before the House of Keys begins its business, has been in force since 1765, when the British finally took over the island. Members swear to the best of their endeavor "to maintain the ancient laws and customs of the isle, justly and truly deliver their opinion, and do right in all matters without favor or affection."

The Isle of Man is a self-governing domain, under the British Crown. It is administered according to its own laws. Its "parliament" consists of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council, composed of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, two Deemsters (magistrates), the Attorney General, two members appointed by the Governor, and four members elected by the House of Keys. The latter is elected by the people on the basis of adult suffrage.

The island is not bound by acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specifically mentioned in them.

The history of Man is obscure. Even some of the ruins of buildings still visible cannot be dated or named. Nevertheless it is certain that the isle was first inhabited by a Celtic people. Later, Man had a stormy career, falling into the hands of Vikings, being conquered by the Irish, then the Scottish, then the English, once again falling into the hands of the Scottish, and finally being bought by the British Crown.

The origin of the "three legs," the arms of the island, has aroused controversy. It is believed that the Vikings brought the symbol over, and that it originated in Sicily.

Irish Free State Invited to Return To British Family

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Dominions, held out the olive branch to the Irish Free State yesterday in a speech which political quarters interpreted as a move by the Secretary toward effecting peace between England and Ireland in King George's Silver Jubilee year.

Mr. Thomas told the Constitutional Club that should the Irish Free State answer affirmatively as to whether it desires to remain an integral part of the empire, "then how happy we would all be in this year above all others in saying we are celebrating the great event—the event that is celebrated by the United British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Dominions Secretary said there was no bitterness or hostility toward the Free State in the minds of the British and instead there was "only a single-minded desire to see the empire united."

Oregon's Relief Rolls Show 10.9 P. C. Get Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The percentage of Oregon's population on relief rolls is low as compared with that of the nation as a whole. A report prepared by Victor P. Moses of Corvallis, chairman of the committee, shows that 10.9 per cent of Oregon's population on an average is receiving relief. The national percentage is given as 14.

Administration of $15,275,394.67 relief in Oregon from Feb. 7, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1934, cost $1,359,566.46, or 10.2 per cent, the report showed.

Daytona Beach Orchestra Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—For the first time in many years Daytona Beach has an orchestra giving daily free concerts for visitors. Herman J. Nestler, violinist, is the organizer of a group of 16 musicians, who made their first public appearance at the Casino Burgoyne, a tourist club. Daytona Beach merchants have given financial support to the movement.

Soviet-American Debt Disruption Pleases Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — American business representatives here are rather cheered than otherwise by the open disruption of the Soviet-American debt negotiations. They believe that the uncertainty of the position during the past year interrupted normal trade relations which may proceed now that the uncertainty has been removed.

Russia's official newspapers make no comment whatever.

Maxim Litvinoff's statement offers no hope for the resumption of negotiations unless the United States grants a loan and recognizes the counterclaims which Mr. Litvinoff declares he understood in his conversations with President Roosevelt that Washington was prepared to do.

Meanwhile, American business representatives point out that trade possibilities with Russia have been greatly exaggerated in the United States. Soviet policy at present limits imports drastically, and the development of heavy industries makes the country increasingly independent of foreign manufactures.

Although American credits might stimulate Russia's purchases, Moscow's present policy is unlikely to be altered sufficiently to increase its purchases beyond very moderate amounts. Having now attained a favorable trade balance, the Soviets, it is thought, will not permit the balance to become unfavorable whatever credits are granted.

Jobless Insurance Planned in Canada Affecting 1,701,834

Employers to Contribute Same Amount as Employees, Balance From State

Special from Monitor Bureau

OTTAWA, Feb. 15—At least 1,701,834 people, of which nearly 300,000 are female, stand to be affected by the provisions of the unemployment insurance bill now before Parliament, or about two thirds of the total number of employees of Canada, according to the 1931 census.

The excluded classes, represented by more than 800,000 persons, include agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, hunting and trapping, in transportation by water or air, stevedoring, banking and other financial business and domestic service.

Employees and employers will contribute equal amounts per week, ranging all the way from six cents for girls between 16 and 17 years of age to 25 cents for men 21 years and upward. The Federal Government will contribute 20 per cent or one fifth of the sum of the aggregate deposits made by the employees and employers and also pay the costs of administering the act. The benefits received scale down from $1 per day or $6 per week for a man 21 or over, and for a woman 85 cents per day or $5.10 per week, to a boy $1.80 per week and a girl $1.50 per week. In addition an adult dependent would receive $2.70 per week and a dependent child 90 cents per week. These rates are slightly higher than those of the British unemployment scheme, after which the Canadian scheme is patterned.

The act will be administered by The Employment and Social Insurance Commission, consisting of three members who will be appointed for a period of 10 years.

Greek Fortifications Costing $15,000,000 Planned on Frontier

ATHENS, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Greek Government, charging Bulgaria with violation of the Treaty of Neuilly, announced its intention today to expend $15,000,000 in frontier fortification.

Greece is compelled to take this action, the Government announcement said, "to safeguard its integrity."

The fortifications are planned for the Greco-Bulgarian frontier in East Macedonia and Thrace.

In an official statement, Greece said Bulgaria is maintaining a military force superior to that sanctioned by the treaty and that she is building a system of roads and railroads toward the Greek frontier.

The decision to authorize the military expenditures was reached after a long conference between the Minister of War and the Chief of Staff.

The Treaty of Neuilly, signed Nov. 27, 1919, formally brought to a close the hostilities between Bulgaria and the allied and associated powers.

Besides depriving Bulgaria of sections of territory, the treaty limited her military establishments to a total of 33,000 men, including regular army troops, gendarmes and frontier guards. It also fixed the amount of reparations Bulgaria was to pay at approximately $450,000,000.

Ontario Farm Loans Interest Rate Is Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Interest on all Ontario Government loans to farmers has been reduced from 5 to 4 per cent, retroactive as from Nov. 30 last, applying to all past loans and any which may be negotiated in the future, it was recently announced by Duncan Marshall, Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

In addition the Government proposes to reamortize the loans now outstanding with the agricultural development board extending the period of loan and lowering the annual payments. This step has been taken with a view to helping the farmers involved to "salvage" many loans which have been considered hopeless.

The lower interest rate will affect some 18,000 borrowers who hold provincial funds to the amount of about $49,000,000. There will be no connection, it was explained, between the agricultural board reamortization program and the Dominion loans to farmers, which are shortly to be introduced in the Province.

Spain Reorganizes Defenses Despite Opposition to War

Tunnel Under Straits of Gibraltar Mooted Through Financial Aid From Britain and France—Rapprochement With Paris Daily More Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Although Spanish public opinion becomes daily more strongly opposed to war, the Lerroux Cabinet has resolved to overhaul the defenses of the country which it considers have been neglected to the point of danger.

The Balearic Isles are to be fortified wherever this may be needed and 12 gunboats are to be built as soon as Cortes passes a credit for the purpose.

The weakness of the Spanish navy has been more and more apparent as the swift growth of other foreign navies made any attempt to keep pace with them—even at a distance—out of the question. Gen. Primo de Rivera planned to build a large fleet of submarines, the cost being so much less than cruisers and battleships. However, the Republic did not even take over one built at Cadiz by a private contractor, who sold it recently to the Turkish Government. Today the Spanish fleet mainly consists of four cruisers.

Tourists and Tunnel

Two factors appear to have stirred up interest in the navy. One is the interests of "tourists" in the fortifications and topography of the Balearics and the strong impression existing in official circles that in a European conflagration this valuable Mediterranean key-point might constitute a danger zone for Spain.

The other is the growing interest in the possibilities of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar. Semiofficial statements recently referred to the progress made in the soundings and the departure of a commission for Paris and London to obtain expert advice in the matter of the submarine route to be followed.

If, as is affirmed, Spain can obtain financial assistance for this vast project, both in France and Great Britain, a political understanding with the French Government seems natural, based on Spain's willingness to allow the troops in Morocco to pass through her territory.

Trade negotiations with France may show a tendency toward clearing the way for rapprochement made difficult recently by the increasing restrictions placed by France on imports from Spain.

Sureté and Shock Troops

Meanwhile, other Spanish services are in the news. The high command of the army is about to be reorganized. The police force, on which the regime depends now so largely for its safety, is to be readjusted by the fusion of its two most important sections, the "Cuerpo de Seguridad" (Sureté) and the Shock Corps. It was the latter especially which bore the brunt of the isolated fighting during the October revolt.

In future, if the plans are approved by Cortes, the "Sureté" will combine with the shock police throughout Spain, under the command of generals, colonels, and other officers, as a militarized body, to exercise control in the main centers of the peninsula and maintain peace. Though the Republic intended the shock police to operate unarmed, its members are now not only very finely armed, but they are authorized to carry arms even when in mufti The Civil Guards will operate mainly on high roads and far up-country and, like the newer forces, in considerably augmented numbers.

On the return of Maj. Ramon Franco from the United States, where he has been investigating American methods in aviation, the air "ace" will submit plans to the Government for a reorganization of the Spanish air force. Civil aviation has recently shown a tendency to develop longer distance flying and Madrid will shortly have a daily service to Paris. Twelve Moth machines were recently delivered in Madrid to be used for training purposes. While Spaniards have not shown great air consciousness as yet, the press is clamoring for attention to aviation as an arm of the defense.

New Concessions For India Listed In British Plan

Draft Instructions for Administration Ready for Final Sanction

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 15—The British Government has announced here this morning concessions designed to meet in generous measure some of the demands made by East Indians for fuller autonomy than necessarily inherent in the pending Indian constitutional reforms.

These concessions appear in the draft instructions which will be given to the British viceroy and governors in administration reforms. These authorities are to be directed, for example, to select their ministers "in consultation with those likeliest to command the stable majority in the Legislature."

They are also instructed to "avoid action which would affect the competence of the Government and of the general legislature to develop their own fiscal and economic policy or would restrict their freedom to negotiate a trade agreement with the United Kingdom or with other countries for securing mutual tariff concessions."

This is taken here to mean that Indians will be able in future to make their own independent trade agreement with the United States, for example.

These draft instructions are to be laid before the British Parliament for final sanction as soon as the Indian Reforms Bill now upon its way to the statute book here has passed final reading.

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Both Wide World

New Rear-Engined Automobile

Stout Scarab Car Is Little House on Wheels, and Interior View of Scarab Car Looking Toward the Rear.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich. — The Stout Scarab car, now being built here, is a direct descendent of the modern airplane, rather than of the horseless carriage of the "gay nineties." In it, America has what is generally accepted to be its first rear-engined automobile and among the first to approach true streamlining.

While conventional automobile designers retreat this year from their last season's efforts to impose airplane features upon 30-year-old basic designs, William B. Stout, former Ford airplane designer, has discarded such precedents and made direct application of airplane principles to road conditions.

The new car resembles the shape of the Egyptian beetle, for which it is named. It looks rather as though it is running in reverse, for it is large and roomy in front and slender behind, where the engine is placed.

Provides for Side Winds

Streamlining exactly as used in airplanes would not have been efficient for the reason that airplanes are always heading into the wind, while automobiles and trains encounter side winds. In the Scarab, Mr. Stout inclined the side walls and windows so that such air currents would pass over the car with the least possible resistance. The same principle was used when Mr. Stout designed the streamlined Union Pacific train.

The placing of the power plant in the rear makes this streamlining possible, and also provides for a better distribution of weight and consequent easier riding. Better braking and a lessened tendency to skid are also claimed.

Can Keep Cool in Summer

An added advantage, as far as summer passenger comfort is concerned, is that hot air and fumes cannot enter the car at all.

One of the conventional relics of early high-slung, topheavy cars, is the running board or "step up."

By doing away with these, baby Austin cars have for some years been given seats as wide as larger vehicles. Free of the force of precedent, Mr. Stout applied the same idea to his full-sized Scarab, with the result that it is so roomy inside that it is possible to equip it with sleeping accommodations for two people by a clever arrangement of the seats and chairs provided for daytime use. There is more than five inches more headroom than in the average car.

New riding ease results from a new system of body suspension, in which the points of support are considerably above the center of gravity, so that the body hangs in much the manner of a hammock.

Each Wheel Has Spring

All four wheels are given independent coil spring mounting of the airplane type. The body and chassis are built in one piece on a foundation of alloy steel tube hoops. The total weight is 1800 pounds.

A V-8 engine of 100 horsepower provides the power. Controls are of the conventional type. The driver's seat is in the usual position and is fastened to the floor, while the other chairs and seats are movable. A hinged table, when raised into place, gives the car the appearance of a lounge.

It is not intended to go into the mass production of Scarabs this year. Instead the Stout Company plans to manufacture about 100 cars and place them in the hands of selected representatives throughout the country.

The Scarab is not entirely without successful precedent, for a car of similar type has been in satisfactory use in England for some time.

Labor and Industry Prepare Showdown

(Continued from Page 1)

verse itself, support on the Wagner bill, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts — which represents 1200 manufacturers throughout the Commonwealth and 75 per cent of the productive capacity of the State —will bend every effort to defeat it. They will, according to their officials, set out through a state-wide campaign to exert pressure on congressmen and senators to defeat the bill. Last year Massachusetts senators were split on a similar issue.

Labor, led by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, will support the bill generally. Should the Administration oppose the bill, Robert J. Watt, Massachusetts federation secretary, feels an open break between labor and the Administration will be inevitable. Massachusetts labor would immediately follow the lead in Washington, declared Mr. Watt. He contended such a break would not necessarily mean breaking away from the state Administration, which has proved friendlier this year to labor than at any time for years.

Protest Employee Limitation

Frank Bistrup, Associated Industries official, stated today that the fight against the provision of the bill dealing with the outlawry of company unions would be waged with all the strength of the industries behind it.

"We are absolutely opposed to any measure which would place any limitation on the employee," he declared. The employee and the employer in Massachusetts would both suffer, he contended, under any monopolistic measure that forced employees to deal solely through organized labor.

Organized labor itself is anxious for the passage of statutes which would settle the question of labor bargaining under Section 7A of the NRA. This the Wagner bill proposes to do by the establishment of a national labor relations board on an independent basis. This board would succeed the present National Labor Relations Board, which only has the power today to "recommend."

Labor is also anxious to see action taken to insure national agreement on the majority rule in collective bargaining.

President Determined To Fight A. F. of L. On Labor Relations Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—President Roosevelt's determination to block any move which would slow up industrial activity was sharply outlined today as his influence was exerted to the utmost to halt the American Federation of Labor and its congressional allies on two major fronts.

1. Administration strategists, conceding probable victory for labor on insertion of a "prevailing wage" clause into the $4,880,000,000 works-relief bill in the Senate, decided to utilize a "gag" rule to defeat it in the House.

2. Labor's demand for a strengthening of the National Labor Relations Board, and the law which it administers, encountered frigid disapproval in White House circles. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York introduced the bill regardless, but was believed to have jeopardized his formerly friendly relations with the President by so doing. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who had urged the bill on the President and been refused, left town.

However, the labor interests have accepted the challenge on both issues and developed their campaign today staking everything in a concentration on these two issues. William Green, president of the A. F. of L. planned to utilize all the influence at his command to secure the selection of conferees on the works bill who will be more friendly to the "prevailing wage" than is the Administration. Senator Wagner pressed for action on the labor board bill while several members of the board itself threatened to resign unless the extended powers are granted.

Senators Push NRA Inquiry On 21 Charges

Brought to Head Before Action Is Taken on Two-Year Extension

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—NRA is going to be investigated.

The investigation will be made by the Finance Committee of the Senate following charges by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada that the Blue Eagle operates with "injustice, oppression and favoritism."

The Senate took action today following a controversy over which of several committees should have jurisdiction in the pending inquiry. Mr. Nye fought vainly to have the investigation put in the hands of the Commerce Committee, of which Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, who is often in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt, is chairman.

Senator Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, a stanch Administration leader, urged, however, that his committee had had the initial handling of the NRA legislation and that it would be called upon shortly to handle the White House proposals for a two-year extension when they are submitted.

Comes as Surprise

Mr. Nye's desire has been known for months, but Senator McCarran's alliance comes as a surprise and a shock to administration followers. Mr. McCarran is a western progressive who has been fighting the Administration on the work-relief measure in behalf of the American Federation of Labor's prevailing wage amendment.

Now he expresses the desire of progressives on both sides of the aisle to make a thorough investigation of what NRA has done, is doing and proposes to do, before Mr. Roosevelt's pending proposal for a two-year extension comes into effect.

Conservative Republicans are chuckling over the prospect. It is one of those alliances of usually discordant political blocs which is apt to have its own way despite the best efforts of the Administration.

Approve Investigations

Added to it is the natural love of all Senators, of whatever party, for a good old-fashioned investigation. Accordingly, as the Nye-McCarran resolution was introduced the immediate controversy was not over the proposal but over who should do the investigating.

Entirely independent of the Nye-McCarran resolution, it developed that plans had already been laid for an NRA investigation by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee under a resolution by William P. King (D) of Utah. The Judiciary Committee, it turns out, has been quietly acting while Messrs. Nye and McCarran have been talking.

Mr. King is the chairman of the committee and Mr. Borah is a member.

Mr. Borah is happy over the idea. He has accumulated a large mass of material and merely wants an opportunity to spread it on the record. A committee investigation would be just the thing.

It seems likely that considerable majority of the Senate wants the facts on the NRA before putting into effect Mr. Roosevelt's proposals for a two-year extension, when he submits them.

Specific Charges

The Nye-McCarran resolution lists 21 specific charges against NRA. Here are some of them:

That small enterprises are oppressed and their continued existence jeopardized.

That in some industries the code authorities are dominated by certain elements of the industry, and are using their powers for the oppression of other elements and "to accomplish the centralization of industry."

That "hordes" of paid investigators travel over the country practicing unlawful searches and seizures.

That wage scales and the rights of the workers are being subordinated.

That in some instances administrators have not hesitated to suspend the law for the benefit of "favored" individuals.

Extra-Legal Powers

That "possessing vast and extra-legal powers, code authorities have made trivial demands which cannot be ignored, under pain of economic death, and have compelled the accused to travel vast distances with their witnesses and records to remote places to vindicate themselves."

That by means of "the usurped power of fixing production costs, they are indirectly fixing prices to the consumer."

That code authorities "have usurped the legislative function and have issued floods of new legislation under the guise of rules, regulations and interpretations."

That rules and regulations have been deliberately "vague, indefinite and uncertain in order that the codes may mean anything or nothing."

That code authorities have assumed the power of levying taxes on industries and are enforcing collection by duress.

Wiley Intimates Torn Fabric Sent Macon Into Crash

Says It May Have Jammed Controls—First Officer Felt Sudden Jolt

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Intimations that a break in the controls, jammed by a piece of torn fabric, might have caused the "bad casualty" which sent the navy dirigible Macon to destruction, were heard by a naval court of inquiry yesterday.

Lieut. Commander Herbert V. Wiley, captain of the Macon, testified fabric on the ship loosened whenever it became wet and that the Macon had passed through several rain storms last Monday.

Later, Lieut. Commander Jesse L. Kenworthy, second in command, declared he felt a jolt, as from a severe gust of wind. Seconds later, he said, they were informed the gas cell in the stern had burst and the tail was collapsing. The gust of wind, he said, "might have caused the casualty" since the order had been given for "left rudder which would increase the strain on the stern."

"But the gust of wind was not different than we had encountered before," he testified. "Such gusts are encountered frequently in all flying. They are not dangerous but necessitate caution be exercised so as not to lose altitude or directional control."

Lieutenant Commander Wiley, who earlier had testified he had felt no severe wind at the time, then asked Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy if a casualty to the controls might not have caused the ship to veer suddenly, giving the impression of a gust of wind.

"Yes, that would be the effect of the controls being carried away," was the reply.

"If a piece of fabric had caught in the controls, would that have veered the ship and caused the feeling of a jolt?" Lieutenant Commander Wiley asked.

"That would be the effect."

The hearing, attempting to learn the cause of the wreck, adjourned until today when several officers and men, who were in the stern when the crash occurred, will be called to testify.

Meanwhile at Sunnyvale, home of the Macon, and elsewhere, efforts were begun to keep the $5,000,000 dirigible base in use some way.

Ralph M. Kramer, speaking for the 212 civilian employees at Sunnyvale, announced receipt of a telegram from Representative John J. McGrath (D), of California, in whose district the station is situated, saying he would seek the transfer of heavier-than-air craft to that base.

Rosendahl Warns Against Dropping Airship Program

LAKEHURST, N. J., Feb. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Charles L. Rosendahl, one of the United States Navy's foremost airship experts, came to the defense of lighter-than-air craft today, asserting he believes that "if an adequate program is established" airships will be found to be "definitely useful to a navy such as ours and to our overseas commerce."

Past expenditures of public funds for the development of American airship knowledge and supremacy also were defended by Lieutenant Commander Rosendahl, now commanding officer at the naval air station here and one-time skipper of the dirigibles Los Angeles, Shenandoah and Akron.

Such costs, he said, have not been out of line with results achieved. He was emphatic in stating he did not believe the losses of the Shenandoah, Akron and Macon should signalize the futility of further effort.

Missionary Fund Raised

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church announced last night that the $2,313,115 emergency schedule for missionary work has been raised.

Air Mail Booming On British Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BRITISH air-mail business is booming.

It is announced that the weight of letters sent from Britain by air during 1934 was the largest ever recorded—272,000 pounds—an increase of over 40 per cent on traffic for 1933.

Poundage of Empire air services rose from 98,000 to 143,700 pounds.

Elihu Root, at 90, Holds His Interest In World Problems

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Elihu Root, one of the world's "elder statesmen," observed his ninetieth birthday, today, but held to the rule of silence he has imposed on himself to avoid any sense of partisanship and refrained from any discussion on domestic and foreign affairs.

Though his statements have been extremely rare, his interest in political and economic problems has lessened none with the years.

This was exemplified in the recent World Court fight. The former Secretary of State—who advocated such a permanent court of international justice in 1907 when he served in Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet—kept posted on every development and consulted frequently with leaders of the Court proponents.

The Senate vote of rejection was a shock to Mr. Root. For two decades, he aided and, in the early days, led the fight. Even though he was 84 at the time, he went to Europe in 1929 as a member of the committee of jurists and evolved the co-called "Root Formula"—the diplomatic procedure by which the world powers accepted the Senate's reservations of 1926.

With the defeat two weeks ago, he broke his silence and expressed regret.

"I think the majority which has been defeated under the two-thirds rule," Mr. Root said, "truly represents with the President, the sober judgment and sincere conviction of the American people. . . ."

Will Solve Problems, Mrs. Roosevelt Says

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday declared that "no matter what our personal sacrifices may be, we will solve the present pressing problems and turn over to the next generation a nation which is beginning at least to climb upward to a more just and equitable civilization."

Introduced by Miss Flora Rose, director of the State College of Home Economics, Mrs. Roosevelt was the guest of the farm-and-home week program at Cornell University.

Whether you are "a Mr. Townsend, with an old-age plan, or a Senator Huey Long, with a share-the-wealth program," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "you are going to be stumped when it comes to outlining a program of how to give every human being a job who wants it."

Named Master Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Competing with 255 colleagues in 74 counties, J. E. Pollock of the Clement High School, Sampson County, has been declared the master teacher of vocational agriculture in North Carolina for 1934.

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Gear Shifts for 11,000 Speeds Promise Economy on Electricity

Apparatus for California Institute of Technology Designed to Provide Most Efficient Pumping Equipment for 240-Mile Aqueduct Project

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP)—Gear shifts that give 11,000 different speeds on one apparatus were ready to go to work today at the hydraulic laboratory of the California Institute of Technology.

"Automatic control equipment," Prof. Robert Daugherty said, "gives the speed and accuracy. We have designed all the instruments ourselves in order that all tests will be with primary measurements."

The laboratory was established to make research tests to provide the most efficient specifications for pumping equipment to be used on the 240-mile aqueduct from the Colorado River to southern California in the $220,000,000 Metropolitan Water District project.

Four Shift Levers

Time, work and speed are the three chief elements to be answered.

Time accuracy of one part in 100,000 Professor Daugherty said, is provided by the clocking devices.

Torque measurement accuracy of one part in 80,000 is provided by a dynamometer, which measures in parts of a 100th of a foot pound up to 800-foot pounds.

Speed accuracy is measured by speed variance embracing 11,000 speeds of operation from a half revolution per minute up to 5500 r. p. m.

It is this speed measurement device, the electric dynamometer, that has the gear box control. The gear box has four shift levers, each lever controlling a bank of 10 speeds. One bank is in steps of 500 r. p. m. The second bank is in steps of 50 r. p. m. The third bank is in steps of 5 r. p. m. The fourth bank is in steps of one half r. p. m. By combinations of these lever positions 11,000 speeds of operation are possible.

Economy on Power

The instruments were designed by Dr. R. T. Knapp and his assistants.

Operation of the pumps, which will carry water over a mountain range into southern California, will involve 350,000 horsepower, making the annual electric power cost about $4,000,000.

"One per cent variance in the efficiency of the pumps would cost $40,000 a year in power bills alone," said Professor Daugherty.

"That's why we have created the highest speed and accuracy laboratory in the world, to work out mechanically the pumping problem in advance."

Pittsburgh Mayor Fights 'Ripper' Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15—With his own Democratic Party supporting a "ripper" bill now before the State Legislature, William N. McNair, Pittsburgh's first Democratic Mayor in more than two decades, threatens to resign, as a last resort, to forestall his party's gaining control of the city administration.

If the "ripper" bill appears certain of passage in the Legislature, Mayor McNair said he would resign, so that Robert Garland, conservative Republican president of the City Council, would automatically succeed him, thwarting plans of Democratic organization leaders.

As introduced by Representative William A. Shaw, Allegheny County Democrat, the bill calls for ousting of the Mayor immediately upon its adoption and appointment of a city commissioner as his successor, by Gov. George H. Earle, Democrat.

With the Democrats in control of the lower House, the measure appears certain of passage there, inasmuch as 22 of the county's 26 Democratic Assemblymen voted for it at a party caucus.

Final action by the Senate, however, depends upon James J. Coyne, State Senator from Allegheny County and the Republican organization power, who was the chief target of the Democrats when Mr. McNair was elected. Mr. Coyne has not yet announced his stand.

Mayor McNair has been the object of both editorial attacks and party criticism since he took office 13 months ago.

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" Wilton 6:00 P.M.
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" Canaan 5:30 P.M.
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Russia for Peace, But Aggressors Will Be Resisted

Envoy to United States Outlines Soviet Aims in Academy Speech

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (AP)—Alexander A. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, last night said his nation pledges itself against aggression on foreign soil, but warned that any invasion of Russian borders will be met with instant resistance.

"We are not pacifists in the sense of holding for peace at any price," Mr. Troyanosky declared in an address on the "Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union" before the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"We will bind ourselves against aggression on foreign soil anywhere," he said, "but our whole population would unite in an effort to resist invasion of our borders, and this time they would not have to fight either with bare hands or with bare minds. They would know what they were fighting for."

Nonaggression Pacts

Citing Russia's "struggle for peace" since the foundation of the Soviet Government, Mr. Troyanovsky pointed out that "today the Soviet Union has nonaggression agreements with 14 countries . . . and in the case of 11 of these, the treaties contain a strict definition of aggression."

"We proposed in 1932 to Japan to sign a nonaggression pact," he went on, "but the Japanese Government of that time refused to do it.

"The idea of defining aggression in a treaty was first developed in the summer of 1933 when the Soviet Government introduced it in new group treaties with the border countries and with the countries of the Little Entente.

Always the Other Fellow

"We consider this development of great importance, for as every intelligent person knows, no government ever admitted that it waged a war of aggression. The aggressor is always the other fellow."

The Ambassador said that in reading international news "these days" the "same manifestations that marked the years preceding the tragic outbreak of 1914 are found."

"There are similar intrigues of war-minded politicians, with appetites for foreign territory," he asserted, "a growing fermentation of similar hatreds and jealousies and distrusts and ever heavier burdens of armaments."

Ha, Mr. President That Was a Good One

Wide World

Roosevelt Greets Last of Lincoln Guard

Here Is W. Henry Gilbert Who, as a Union Soldier, Stood Guard Over the Bier on Which Rested the Martyred President on the Way to Illinois.

President Roosevelt greeted Mr. Gilbert as a guest on the occasion of the 126th anniversary of Lincoln on Feb. 12, and the two chatted sociably for some time in the Lincoln study in the White House.

Party Patronage Denied to Help In Winning Elections

New York Home Loan Manager Declares Jobs Are Given for Merit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The "biggest 'bunk' tossing about in public life today" is that elections are won by patronage, Vincent Dailey, manager of the Home Owners Loan Corporation in New York State, told the City Club here yesterday after a cheerfully frank admission that the 3200 placements in the corporation had been Democratic.

Mr. Dailey graduated to his present post from that of chief aide to Postmaster General James A. Farley in the Democratic state committee, of which he still retains his chairmanship, and is on the list of possibilities to head the state mortgage authority yet to be named by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Appointments Checked

He said he personally checked all appointments for "the integrity of the applicant and his ability to perform the work required." Then he heard the nonpartisan administration of the corporation warmly affirmed by Louis S. Posner, chairman of the municipal committee for the relief of home owners.

Richard S. Childs, president of the City Club, however, pressed Mr. Dailey for more details, asking if this practice of hiring only Democrats was not "likely to influence elections."

"All right, I'll tell you my theory of politics," Mr. Dailey rejoined. "Many constructive efforts have been blocked because a few selfish individuals will not pass the bills until they know where the jobs are to go. That is the most foolish, the most senile thing, any politician could do. It shows he is innocent of real politics.

"Elections are not won by patronage. Elections are won by service given to the community by the party in power.

Question of Politics

"In the service of the HOLC in New York State, politics never has, does not and will not as long as I am manager, play any part, and when I say politics, I include partisan politics, personal politics, holier-than-thou politics and the thousand and one other species of politics that are continually popping up to interfere with the orderly management of institutions intended to function for the benefit of our great mass of people."

Mr. Childs observed that he was "still a little innocent," but satisfied that Mr. Dailey was "sincere in his faith in the work done by his organization."

Mr. Posner said the municipal committee had "looked critically at Mr. Dailey and his operations," but that, while the corporation's office had been inundated with pleas for help, "in no case has inquiry been made as to whether the homeowner was red, yellow or black."

The discussion came in the course of Mr. Dailey's review of his administration, during which nearly $400,000,000 in refinancing has been done, saving 72,179 homes from foreclosure, he said.

U. S. Is Warned Against Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

organization was integrally linked with the Third Internationale, with headquarters in Moscow. In December, 1933, the thirteenth plenum of the Third Internationale adopted a revolutionary resolution; in January, 1934, the Communist Party of the United States passed substantially the same resolution.

The fact that the Communist Party in America adopted the same resolutions as the Third Internationale in Moscow and that the two organizations were admittedly linked, is taken by the committee to prove that the U. S. S. R. violated its promise not to permit the formation on its territory of any organization or group which aims to overthrow or change political or social order in the United States.

Not a Present Menace

But the committee concludes:

"This committee does not believe that the Communist movement in this country is sufficiently strong numerically nor an influence to constitute a danger to American institutions at the present time."

Testimony placed its membership at 24,500 which the committee charged is a list of active, working, organizing members, not simply adherents.

The Communist Party's 1934 convention, however, could muster only 470 voting and non-voting delegates.

The committee's chief target was Naziism in the United States and led to its formation. Here the evidence unearthed must have been disappointing. Although proof is presented of efforts to spread theories of National-Socialism for several years, there was little indication of success. Indeed, the committee congratulates the 20-odd million Americans of German birth or descent on their immunity.

The first Nazi representative in the United States, one Kurt Georg Wilhelm Luedecke, is described in the report, and was well known in Washington, where he circulated freely in press-galleries and White House lobby.

Boasted Nazi Connections

He established The Swastikas Press, at Brookline, Mass., and boasted that he was No. 7 in the Nazi Party. Subsequently, returning to Germany, he was imprisoned once or twice for nonpolitical offenses, and his re-entry into the United States was probably arranged by McCormack-Dickstein committee. He is now in New York, engaged in propagandist activity.

From Nazi activities in the United States grew "the Friends of the New Germany," which spread extensive propaganda, notably assisted by the advertising and promotion trips of the German steamship lines. Some American advertising men, like the Ivy Lee firm, and Carl Byoir & Associates, sold their services for propaganda purposes. The committee takes credit for stopping such activities, saying:

"The disclosures made by the committee not only have stopped their progress and caused the activities of certain German accredited representatives to this country to cease, but a disintegration of the movement has and is taking place. Efforts are still being made by the leaders of the movement but without the success that they heretofore enjoyed.

No Real Fascist Activity

Nothing particularly concrete is presented to show Italian Fascisti activities in the United States, but Fascism of a domestic brand is fully discussed. The committee examined into the purposes and activities of many organizations whose by-laws and membership applications seemed impeccable, saying:

"Investigation, however, has disclosed that many are in reality the breeding of racial and religious intolerance and their financial statements show them to be petty rackets."

As examples are listed the Order of '76, and the Silver Shirts. Officers of the latter are still under indictment, and its spread is apparently at a standstill. The committee refers to evidence taken at Los Angeles, showing that many Silver Shirts at San Diego had been armed and trained in use of weapons, obtained through "nefarious methods" from North Island.

"Because this committee has seen the true purpose behind these various groups, it will lump them together and characterize them as un-American, as unworthy of support and created and operated for the financial welfare of those who guide them and who do not hesitate to stoop to racial and religious intolerance in order to achieve their selfish purposes."

The committee recommends legislation tightening control over alien propaganda or incitement of revolution in the United States.

Tin Can Tourists Elect New Yorker Royal Chief

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—James A. Smith of Deposit, N. Y., was elected Royal Chief of the Tin Can Tourists of the World here yesterday, defeating Edward Jungolas of Cincinnati, Ohio, by a vote of 533 to 368.

Mr. Smith, a retired business man of Deposit and Binghamton, N. Y., succeeds William Hickey of Tuscola, Ill.

The Tin Canners voted unanimously to return to Sarasota for the 16th annual convention of the organization in February, 1936. The summer convention of the camping tourists will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., in August. A homecoming celebration will be held in Arcadia, in January, 1936.

Cabins to Depict Pioneer History Of Rochester, N. Y.

Three Eras of Lost City of Tryon Portrayed in Restoration Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 14—Three centuries of American history, culminating in 1935 in an international celebration marking more than a century of peace, will be depicted in restored log cabins and camp sites of pioneer and Indian traders and missionaries on the site of the "lost city" of Tryon on Irondequoit Bay, according to plans approved by the Monroe Country Park Commission.

The city, whose site now stands in the county's Ellison Park, disappeared a century ago after being successively an Indian village, a Jesuit missionary base and a trading post. At one time it was the largest communication center between western New York and Canada, 65 miles across Lake Ontario.

Three Eras Represented

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Canadian officials will be invited to the dedication of the "lost city," which is expected to be completed by temporary emergency relief labor late next summer. The commission plans to erect reproductions of buildings marking the three eras of the site's history—an Indian long house, a French trading post and British stockade and an American post-Revolution cabin.

The place was a Seneca capital of 300 Indians when LaSalle landed there in 1669 and began his march through western New York. Later the Jesuit missionaries began their peaceful invasion of the Seneca nation at that point.

Troops Landed There

A century later the British General Bradstreet and Sir William Johnson landed troops there at the outset of their march on Fort Niagara, 80 miles to the west.

After the American Revolution, the succeeding British trading post was supplanted by a Canadian-American fur trade and shipbuilding industry. Prospects of power in the falls of the near-by Genesee River, however, built the city of Rochester, a few miles away, and Tryon disappeared.

Dr. Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Municipal Museum and himself an Indian, has been named to supply historical data on buildings of the three eras. Plans call for establishment of a site similar to that of Fort Niagara, where past centuries of succeeding war and peace have been rebuilt as monuments to the century of peaceful relations between the United States and Canada.

Motion Pictures

"Chan in Paris," "Woman in Red"

In the steps of Jean Valjean, Charlie Chan pursues his quarry into the sewers of Paris in his latest film, at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters in Boston. In the person of Warner Oland, he uncovers a clever stunt of two crooks in alternately impersonating a beggar, thus giving both crooks an alibi. For love interest, Mary Brian plays the girl who is lured to a villain's apartment and there found in circumstances which point to her as a murderess. Of course, she is cleared by Charlie, whose son (Keye Luke) assists him.

On the same bill is "The Woman in Red," one of those horsey Long Island affairs, after Wallace Irwin's novel "North Shore." Barbara Stanwyck is the professional rider who marries an aristocratic polo player in reduced circumstances (Gene Raymond), to the annoyance of a particularly disagreeable young woman of wealth (Genevieve Tobin). Miss Stanwyck is placed in the position of admitting that she was the mysterious Woman in Red in order to save a gen'lem'n friend from the chair. Very hokey.

Party Solidarity Affects Revision Of Constitution

Successful Initiation in States Now Possible, Authority Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—More than 30 times have they tried to amend the United States Constitution by starting the machinery, as provided by the Constitution itself, in the state legislatures instead of in Congress. But always in vain.

Now, however, for the first time in the nation's history, says Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators Association, such is the political complexion of state and federal governments, that this state initiation of constitutional change would be possible. In fact, says Mr. Toll, with complete party solidarity it might be possible to adopt an entirely new Constitution.

This unusual power, he explains, comes from the fact that at present more than two-thirds of the state legislatures are controlled by one party majorities in both houses.

Quick Vote Possible

Republican majorities in both houses of the legislatures exist only in six states, although in three others party representation is equal in either the house or the senate. Furthermore, he points out, 38 of the state governors belong to the same party. And the fact that so many legislatures are now in session, he adds, would make it possible to push through amendments in record time.

Of course the probability that a political party, assured of such strong support in Congress and in state legislatures will amend the Constitution "seems remote," Mr. Toll admits, it is a possibility.

The only manner in which the Constitution has been amended in the past, he says, has been by a two thirds vote of Congress and ratification by three fourths of the state legislatures or state conventions.

May Call Convention

One other means is provided though—that Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments when two-thirds of the states request it and that any amendments proposed by the convention become valid upon the vote of three-fourths of the state legislatures.

The lack of party solidarity on some issues is illustrated, it is noted, in the failure of the World Court proposal in Congress, some Democratic controlled State Legislatures even having adopted resolutions against the Administration-proposed bill.

It is generally agreed, says Mr. Toll, that no matter what constitutional change might be contemplated when it was called, a convention once organized upon request of two-thirds of the states, would be free to go as far as it liked in proposing additional amendments.

Art Notes

Jean Jacques Haffner

At Doll and Richards on Newbury Street, there are water colors and oils by Jean Jacques Haffner, who may be known to some for his connection with the Architectural School at Harvard.

The subjects divide between the West Indies and Provence, France. Both sources are popular with artists, the French locality figuring prominently in developments in modern French painting. Mr. Haffner has studied the stretches of country rising gradually to hills and mountains. He has painted them with a fine feeling for the details, and the larger pattern, for the curious grayish-yellow light, and the slightly veiled contours. There is something almost fantastic about the atmospheric quality of the mistral-blown country. It never seems quite real even when one is in the midst of it. With thin impasto and few strokes the painter achieves magnitude and a sensitive modulation.

The aquarelles treat the tropical subject. Compared with the oils, they are abbreviated, dispatchfully made designs, registering effects of dense verdant foliage, sharp contrasts of color. The greens have a bit of sameness, they are a bit acidy and hard. But perhaps nature dictates that bias. Nevertheless it scarcely seems possible the same artist has envisioned the French and the tropical subjects.

Chinese Provincials

Folk textiles collected from provincials in China are on view at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard. They furnish an inevitable joy to the eye of the visitor. Folk art is fresh, vivacious, ingenuous. Its awkwardness and inconsistencies often increase the note of beauty. The Fogg display includes valances, sleeve bands and actual waists and blouses adorned with handiwork.

It is interesting to discern the variety of styles, the various degrees of attainment. Some embroideries are naïve cross-stitch designs; others are made of a complex stitchery, with delicately matched shades. The designs are sometimes angular and childlike, sometimes patterned in accordance with ancient conventions such as cloud forms. Some embroideries seem a first cousin to our early American samplers. Which came first, the American or the Chinese? How did the Coptic and Peruvian motives creep in? More items of ethnographic interest.

D. A.

Night Kept in Alarm By Petards at Havana

HAVANA, Feb. 15 (AP)—There was many a weary citizen in Havana today whose night was made sleepless by a series of petty bombings which started before midnight and continued until early morning. More than 50 small bombs or petards exploded with loud reports, but there was little damage, and no casualties were reported.

One petard exploded near the house of an American, Frank Steinhart Sr., president of the Street Railway Company, and another near the American-owned department store, La Moda Americana. Most of the petards were tossed from moving automobiles and from roof tops.

To Play Here

Ruth Slenczynski

Ten-Year-Old Pianist Who Will Give a Recital in Symphony Hall Saturday Afternoon. She Has Been Acclaimed in New York

Montreal's Big Clock Has Mechanism That Will Weigh 6 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—One of the world's largest clocks with a dial area nearly seven times the size of London's "Big Ben" is being erected on a 60-foot steel tower on the roof of a building here. The clock which will be in operation Sept. 1 will be visible to all people in Montreal and the surrounding districts day and night and can be read at night at a distance of 10 miles. It will be brilliantly illuminated, and will be controlled by a Pul-synetic master clock.

Accurate time will be further assured by its connection with the McGill University Observatory and by automatic checkup each half minute.

The clock will have three dials facing three ways, the diameter of each face being 60 feet, which is 42 feet larger than the big clock on the Ottawa Peace Tower.

The mechanism of the clock will weigh six tons. The distance on the dial between the minute marks will be 3.14 feet, and the space between the hour marks, 15 feet. Each of the three minute hands will be 30 feet in length from center to tip, and weigh 2500 pounds, the hour hand 20 feet in length and weighing 1500 pounds.

As the minute hand is going round the dial each hour it will travel a distance of 188 feet; in the course of the year it will travel 312.88 miles or about the distance between Montreal and Toronto.

Repairs and cleaning will be done without stopping the clock. The hands will be able to support a man without interfering with the correct time. The clock will have a revolving pendulum weighing 2400 pounds that can carry the weight of a man also without affecting the correct operation of the clock.

The entire clock, with the exception of the master clock which comes from England, will be made with Canadian materials by Canadian workmen.

Federal Housing Project Started on Barnegat Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEASIDE HEIGHTS, N. J., Feb. 15—A $1,000,000 project for the building of 200 houses on Pelican Island, situated in the middle of Barnegat Bay, is understood to have the assent of the Federal Housing Corporation, which will handle the financing. Private interests will have charge of development. The plan provides that mortgages be taken over by the Federal Housing Corporation, giving the owners opportunity to pay in monthly installments over a period of 20 years.

Pelican Island is crossed by the State Causeway, connecting Seaside Heights on the ocean side of the bay with Island Heights on the mainland.

New York Takes First Place In Graphic Arts Book Exhibit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Display of 50 Examples of Fine Work Is Result of Selections by Jury of Experts as to Design, Typography and Suitability

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—New York continues to lead as the first book publishing center, with San Francisco creeping up close to first place, in an exhibition by the American Institute of Graphic Arts of 50 "Books of the Year" at the New York Public Library.

The books shown were selected by a jury of three experts on the basis of design, typography and suitability to purposes and the success with which the designer met problems imposed by editorial comment and conditions of production rather than of content, although some of them have a place in the world's best literature, like Dickens' "The Life of Our Lord;" Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" and "Journal;" Hans Christian Andersen's "The Nightingale;" Dante's "Comedy" and Emerson's "Essays."

Technical excellence of workmanship and design shows throughout the list, which is varied. Thirty different type faces are shown, ranging all the way from antiques to the most sophisticated and attenuated of romans. In some of them the coloring is striking, red being frequently employed for initials.

Typical of these illustrated books is John Nash's treatment of Bret Harte's "The Heathen Chinee." This book, designed and printed by Mr. Nash in San Francisco, is illustrated by Phil Little, the pictures being copper etchings engraved by the Graphic Arts Engraving and Color Plate Company. The binding is Chinese style, with blue Chinese paper with label on side and wrap-around cover of natural linen with label on cover. It is printed on American vellum and the text composition is in Bulmer, hand-set.

Eighteen of the books are the products of New York presses, 12 were printed in San Francisco, three in Los Angeles, five in Chicago, seven in Boston and two in Portland, Maine. Outstanding among those from California are books from the Grabhorn Press, of San Francisco, designed by Edwin and Robert Grabhorn and bound by William Wheeler, and books by Helen and Bruce Gentry, also of San Francisco, which include Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" and Andersen's "The Nightingale."

Other presses represented are the Ashlar of Glenhead, N. Y.; Taylor & Taylor, San Francisco; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, Chicago; Percy H. Booth, Los Angeles; Columbia University Press, New York; Covici Friede, Inc., New York; Suzette Dewey, Chicago; E. P. Dutton & Co., New York; the Harbor Press, New York; Harper & Brothers, New York; Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.; Hawthorn Press, Windham, Conn.; Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York; the Limited Editions Club, Inc., New York; Nueva California Press, San Francisco; Oxford University Press, New York; Press of the Woolly Whale, New York; Primavera Press, Los Angeles; Random House, New York; Simon & Schuster, New York; Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, New York; Southworth Press, Portland, Maine; Ward Ritchie, Los Angeles; Harry B. Weiss, Highland Park, N. J.; Windsor Press, San Francisco, and Yale University Press, New Haven.

Twenty-six printers, 22 binders and 31 designers are represented. The designers are: Elmer Adler, Fred W. Anthoensen, John Benbow, John Bianchi, Joseph Blumenthal, Melbert B. Cary, Jr., W. A. Dwiggins, John S. Fass, Porter Garnett, Helen Gentry, Edwin and Robert Grabhorn, August Heckscher, 2d, Sidney A. Jacobs, John Julius Johnck, James Johnson, Robert Josephy, William A. Kittredge, John Kristoffy, Melvin Loos, George Macy, John Henry Nash, Bently Raak, Blaise Recca, Ward Ritchie, Carl Purrington Rollins, Arthur W. Rushmore, Henry H. Taylor, Edmund B. Thompson, D. B. Updyke, Lynd Ward and Douglas S. Watson.

Loans of $50,000 For Plant Repairs Urged by Moffett

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — The Federal Housing Administration wants to enlarge the scope of its activities so it may lend money for repairs to private industrial firms.

At present the top limit on repair loans is $2000. James A. Moffett, housing administrator, believes that if the Government would raise this to $50,000, businesses would take advantage of the housing administration's facilities to spend money for plant repairs and machinery replacement. Mr. Moffett predicts as much as $1,500,000,000 might be spent. He makes this estimate on the basis of replies to questionnaires sent to 22,000 of the nation's 147,000 industrial plants.

"How far this plant modernization might go is anybody's guess, but I don't think there is any question that it could generate $1,500,000,000 worth of business within a short period," Mr. Moffett said. "I don't know that the banks particularly favor this effort," he added. "They didn't like the home modernization program at first but now they are enthusiastic about it."

Meanwhile, at the Capital, I. P. Lewin, secretary of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, told the House Banking Committee, "The Housing Act became a law and was put into operation nearly eight months ago, and I am frank to say that we have not yet got the results that we anticipated."

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Answer:
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Here is an example:
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The purpose of tie-in advertisements is to inform you where you may purchase Monitor-advertised products. They help to save your time going from store to store in search of a product. Thousands of these helpful guides are published in the Monitor each year. Look for them among the local advertisements from your city in the Monitor.

Dusty Eyes

IT WAS the loose-end moment after lunch. The morning household duties were complete. Why the tables and mantel-top looked dull and sheenless, as I stepped into the living-room, was incomprehensible; for not many hours before I myself had gone over the surfaces with an oiled duster. The blue rug, usually pleasant in color, lay edge-worn and linty, a dingy gray-green in shade. My gaze rose discontentedly from the floor to a large upholstered chair. A huge eye of tan canvas and black stuffing gazed at me reproachfully from its mohair arm. Something was wrong. The draperies hung in crooked folds and the long front windows, in whose polish I ordinarily took pride, seemed streaked with a half-transparent murk. Mimi, the French bull puppy, sidled toward me with a literal hang-dog expression. Her ears had lost their starch; her mouth, whose droop I customarily translated into a piquant grin, curved down now in a disconsolate arc. Suddenly, enlightenment dispersed my bewilderment and chagrin. I needed a change. I'd had these dusty eyes before. For three days time had rolled on its greased tracks, and I had been sliding on behind, forgetting, in domestic absorption, that there was an outdoors, a somewhere to go.

* * *

NOT STOPPING TO plan a destination, I put on my outdoor clothes. It was a sunless day and damp. Flat left-over slabs of ice on the sidewalk were melting. I placed my steps carefully until, when I reached the corner house, my favorite on our street, I put the responsibility of not slipping on my rubbers. That stately red Georgian house always drew my attention. Its arched doorway, shapely knocker, ironwork step-rails and fence, its light-drawing curtains and green hanging plants made me know its interior, though I had never stepped inside. I could visualize behind the brick walls a gracious fireplace, carved wainscoting, old furniture, and a broad, curved stairway. In this prosaic venture of imagination I had turned the corner. Good! I must be making for the river: I had scarcely seen it since autumn. Down the hill I went, past the two large apartment houses between which, generously back from the street, squatted the freshly-painted, old, dormer-windowed house which, independent, charming, always looked to me a little affronted by its proximity to the modern worldliness of its massive brick and stucco neighbors.

At the foot of the hill was the broad avenue. Waiting to cross in a clearing of traffic, I looked to the north for a glimpse of the small, vivid, royal blue dome on the nearest Harvard House. There it was, gold-helmeted, against the gray sky. But here was something new. Nearer, and much closer to the street, an identical blue pulled my eyes. A block away from me bare beams raised aloft a huge billboard, displaying in white letters an advertisement on a brilliant background of royal blue. Paint might have been spilled and blown and splashed there from the Harvard dome. Never was a poster more fortunately placed to command attention. Was this color echo accident or scheme, I wondered in the cautious dash across the street.

* * *

FROM THE AVENUE my way passed down a dull street of small shops, brightened only by a chain-store window, whose colors halted me. There was nothing new in the pattern, but its fruit and vegetable design was worth a look. Within the glass, oranges in pyramids were bordered by pale red squares of pin-cushion tomatoes. Mounds of apples, lustrous, red, russet-daubed, were bedded in purple and green paper ribbons. Scarlet and gold were foliaged with fluffy carrot tops, rough white-green lettuce balls and rich, dark-leaved broccoli. Turning again, I walked down a short street of houses, once fine and dignified, but now, from the city's growth, holding themselves over the narrow street untidily and sadly with only a remnant of pride. The street's abrupt end turned me to the boulevard and the Charles River.

The sky was smooth dust-gray, and the water, swathed on the near side with stretches of uneven ice, was night dark. The curved foot bridge stood out sharp and black, as did the fan-spokes of the trees on each side of the wide street parallel to the river. The buildings across and down the broad water surface stood indistinct and mysterious in the dim afternoon. Here, in summer, water, sun and color made myriads of crystals. Now all was thickly molded into a somber beauty. I walked along the hard footpath in the colorless sward between river and street, and stopped to rest on that most desolate of things, a public outdoor bench in winter.

* * *

ON THE HOMEWARD way I stopped in the city library. I sniffed the familiar winter smell of rubbers, heat, and books, and let fall over me the cloak of warm friendliness a group of readers, strangers or no, always offers. Wandering before the shelves, I peeked slyly, unforgivably curious, over the shoulder of a serious-faced gentleman who stood reading before the shelf of fiction. A group of high-school girls giggled and whispered before the filing cabinet. Bright-faced, pretty, daintily unsure of themselves, they and their gay caps, scarves and sweaters distracted my attention from the business of book selection. There was a moment of keen triumph, when I found at rest on the shelf a book I had long been waiting to read. In the periodical room, another sharp, glad moment—this time of surprise. In a magazine, whose pages I was turning rather indifferently, I came upon a poem written by a far-off friend. It was like seeing her, receiving a friendly greeting, and talking intimately. It was time to go home. My commonplace afternoon outing was over. I hurried out into the cold darkness.

I could see through the windows, as I went up our walk, that there was a light burning in the living-room and fire on the hearth. The moment I stood in the hall doorway, I knew that things were right again. The puppy scurried for my rubbers, her ears alert and stiffly upright. In the light the windowpanes gave off a sparkle, the tables a gloss of polish. The rug was once more a happy blue. The chair, which earlier had glared at me, now smiled invitingly.

Dust was gone from my eyes.

C. C. R.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BLUE MARBLE VASE FROM THEBES

IT IS interesting often to discern just what motive prompts a craftsman to shape an object in a certain way. If it is an object which is to be used, the purpose will dictate the shape and size. A vase is intended to be a container, and the designer dwells upon outlines which permit sufficient space for the contents. The neck and mouth of the vase must be shaped so that pouring is convenient and tidy. After the form has provided the utilitarian function, the craftsman may turn his thoughts toward embellishments. There are many ways in which a vase can be decorated, but this ingenious form, made by an ancient Egyptian craftsman, is unoommon.

It is carved of blue marble in the shape of two trussed ducks. The fowl, back to back, make a good oval shape, their bent necks furnish the arms, the tips of their tails provide the pedestals, and the feet are merely ornamental—two long prominences on the upper half of the vase. Egyptian women used these vases for cosmetics.

Often in storing "food" in the tombs, the Egyptians would include models of ducks which were plucked and trussed. No doubt the vase-maker had carved or seen such models and he was struck with the idea of adapting the motive for a vase.

Spiritual Armament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS crucial hour, weighing in balances high hopes of peace and prosperity with rearmament, gives vital evidence of the great need for a clear understanding of true armament. Is material or spiritual armament to be employed? This vital question and its issues confront humanity today; and it is for the *vox populi* to give the answer. Nearly twenty centuries ago Paul recommended the power of spiritual armament, when he wrote, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." In this age, Christian Science shows how one can obtain and use spiritual armament.

From "the signs of the times," it is evident that the majority of nations recoil from war; but they do not radically stand as champions for peace. Why? Because, when national peace is considered to be dependent on total disarmament a completely disarmed nation is thought to be defenseless. This view is generally held, despite the obvious disadvantages of material armament, many times proved unable to guarantee safety, peace, and good will. Nor is the most highly armed nation immune from war, which has brought suffering and vexations on victor and vanquished alike, and which has ignominiously failed to subdue strife and settle disputes.

A hopeful sign, however, is that the age seems ready to admit such facts. Progress is demanding more and more that material armaments be abandoned, wisely and effectively, not alone to avoid bloodshed but also to avoid economic chaos.

Material armament implies the need for defense. This need is based on belief of enmity. The methods employed in dealing with enemies have been characterized by hatred and fear; and although such ways and means have never proved an adequate defense, mankind at this hour is reluctant to obey and practice Jesus' counsel, "Love your enemies."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written on page 10 of her work, "Miscellaneous Writings": "We have no enemies. Whatever envy, hatred, revenge—the most remorseless motives that govern mortal mind—whatever these try to do, shall 'work together for good to them that love God.'" And she answers the question "Why?" by saying, "Because He has called His own, armed them, equipped them, and furnished them defenses impregnable."

Spiritual armament is found in obedience to our Master's counsel to love. In Christian Science, Love is a synonym for God, and is therefore Spirit. Consequently, it is not associated with materiality, human changeableness, or material affections. Divine Love is impartial, universal, and unerring. The statement in the first chapter of Genesis that man is made in the image and likeness of God is foundational in the teaching of Christian Science. Hence the real man is the reflection of divine Love. This reflection is seen in brotherly kindness, charitableness, tolerance, forgiveness; and the understanding and demonstration of real being is our spiritual armament.

How does the understanding of God as divine Love and of man as His image and likeness help one to overcome the sense of enmity? If one is faithful to his understanding of divine Love, God, his thought is lifted above the experience of enmity in which he may appear to be enmeshed. Experiences of enmity in which persons seem arraigned against one another are fewer and less poignant as one consciously advances in the understanding of spiritual being, and as the great peacemaking truth that enmity is unreal becomes clearer. Numbers and musical notes always maintain their order and harmony because they express the law which governs them. As mankind learns to understand and make practical in its experience the divine Principle which, according to Christian Science, is God, it will no longer entertain false beliefs of hate, enmity, envy, strife, dissensions, and so forth; and then material armaments will become unknown.

Some think that a millennial state is impracticable, and only an ideal dream of philosophers. Such should remember the prophets of the Old Testament who, in times of national distress, called the people to repentance and true worship of God as the way to peace, harmony, and prosperity. Christian Science makes clear that it is only ignorance or a misunderstanding of God, divine Principle, Love, which causes and is responsible for all discord. When men learn to put into practice even a little understanding of this Science, they become more harmonious, more tolerant, more forgiving and loving: they utilize spiritual armament. When, therefore, this Science is more universally understood and practiced, greater harmony, peace, and prosperity will result. Are not these desirable qualities what every nation desires and seeks to maintain and protect?

Unlike the material armament, as Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 127), "Ours is not costly as men count cost, but it is rich beyond price, staunch and indestructible on land or sea; it is not curtailed in peace, surrendered in conquest, nor laid down at the feet of progress through the hands of omnipotence. And why? Because it is 'on earth peace, good will toward men,'—a cover and a defence adapted to all men; all nations, all times, climes, and races."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Garīgs apbruņojums

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

ŠIS izšķirošais brīdis, līdzsvarodams lielās miera un labklājības cerības ar par jaunu apbruņošanos, dzīvi liecina par lielo vajadzību pēc skaidras pareizās apbruņošanās izpratnes. Vai lietojams materiāls vai garīgs apbruņojums? Šī svarīgā jautājuma un tā iznākumu priekšā stāv cilvēce šodien; un tautas balsij jādod atbilde uz to. Gandrīz divdesmit gadsimtus atpakaļ Pāvils ieteica garīga apbruņojuma spēku, kad viņš rakstīja, "Mūsu karošanas ieroči nav miesīgi, bet spēcīgi Dieva priekšā, nopostīt tos stiprumus." Šinī laikmetā Kristīgā Zinātne rāda, kā mēs varam iegūt un lietot garīgo apbruņojumu.

"Laika zīmes" rāda, ka tautu vairākums novēršas no kara; bet radikāli tās neizturas kā miera aizstāves. Kādēļ? Tādēļ, ka, tā kā nacijas miers tiek uzskatīts kā atkarīgs no vispārīgās atbruņošanās, pilnīgi atbruņotu tautu tura par neaizsargātu. Pie šī uzskata vispārīgi turas, neskatoties uz acīmredzamiem zaudējumiem attiecībā uz materiālo apbruņojumu, kas daudzreiz pierādījies par nespējīgu nodrošināt drošību, mieru un labprātību. Pat visapbruņotākā tauta nav brīva no kara, kas uzvarētājam ir nesis ciešanas un nemieru tāpat kā uzvarētam, un kam pilnam kauna, nav izdevies izbeigt kildas un izšķirt strīdus.

Cerību pilna zīme tomēr ir tā, ka laikmets šķiet būt gatavs piekrist šādiem faktiem. Progress arvien vairāk un vairāk prasa gudru un sekmīgu materiālo apbruņojumu atmešanu, netikai lai izvairītos no asinsizliešanas, bet lai izvairītos arī no saimnieciska haosa.

Materiāla bruņošanās ietver sevī vajadzību aizstāvēties. Šī vajadzība ir pamatota uz ticību ienaidam. Metodes, pielietotas pie apiešanās ar ienaidniekiem, ir tikušas raksturotas ar naidu un bailēm; un, kautgan šādi ceļi un līdzekļi nekad nav snieguši pietiekošu aizsardzību, cilvēce šimbrīžam pretojas uzklausīt un pielietot Jēzus padomu, "Mīļojiet savus ienaidniekus."

Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, Mary Baker Eddy, sava darba "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādi raksti) 10. lapas pusē raksta: "Mums nav ienaidnieku. Ko arī skaudība, naids, atriebība—viscietsirdīgākie motīvi, kas valda mirstīgo prātu—ko arī tie nemēģinātu darīt, 'tiem, kas Dievu mīlē, visas lietas nāk par labu'." Un uz jautājumu "Kāpēc?" viņa atbild, sacīdama, "Tāpēc, ka Viņš saucis Savējos, apbruņojis tos, apgādājis tos ar visu vajadzīgo un devis tiem nepārspējamus aizstāvjus."

Garīgais apbruņojums ir atrasts kā tāds, kas paklausa Meistara padomam mīlēt. Kristīgā Zinātnē Mīlestība ir sinonīms Dievam un tādēļ ir Gars. Tā tad, tā nav savienota ar materialitāti, cilvēcisku nepastāvīgumu vai materiālu labvēlību. Dieviškīgā Mīlestība ir bezpartējiska, universāla un nemaldīga. Paskaidrojums pirmās Mozus grāmatas pirmā nodaļā, ka cilvēks radīts Dieva ģīmī un līdzībā, ir Kristīgās Zinātnes mācības pamatā. Tālab īstais cilvēks ir dieviškīgās Mīlestības atspoguļojums. Šis atspoguļojums redzams brālīgā laipnībā, labdarībā, panesībā, piedošanā; un īstās esamības saprašana un demonstrēšana ir mūsu garīgais apbruņojums.

Saprašana par Dievu kā dieviškīgo Mīlestību un par cilvēku kā Viņa ģīmi un līdzību palīdz cilvēkam pārvarēt ienaida sajūtu? Ja cilvēks uzticīgs savai saprašanai par dieviškīgo Mīlestību, Dievu, viņa domas ir paceltas pāri ienaida piedzīvojumam, kurā tas iziekas ievilkts. Ienaida piedzīvojumi, kuŗos cilvēki šķiet apsūdzam viens otru, ir retāki un mazāk asi, kad cilvēks apzinīgi soļo uz priekšu garīgās esamības saprašanā, un kad lielā mieru radošā patiesība, ka ienaids ir neīsts, kļūst skaidrāka. Cīpari un mūzikas notis arvien patur savu kārtību un harmoniju, jo tie izpauž likumu, kas tos valda. Ja cilvēce mācīsies saprast un izvest savā dzīvē dieviškīgo Principu, kas, saskaņā ar Kristīgo Zinātni, ir Dievs, tā vairs ilgāki nelolos naida, ienaida, skaudības, stridus, nesaticības u.t.t. aplamos pieņēmums; un tad materiālie apbruņojumi kļūs nezināmi.

Daži domā, ka tukstošgadīgā valsts ir neiespējama un ir tikai filosofu ideāls sapnis. Tādiem vajadzētu atcerēties Vecās Derības praviešus, kuŗi tautas bēdu laikos aicināja tautu uz grēku nožēlošanu un patiesu Dieva pielūgšanu kā ceļu uz mieru, harmoniju un labklājību. Kristīgā Zinātne izskaidro, ka tā ir tikai nezināšana vai Dieva, dieviškīgā Principa, Mīlestības, pārprašana, kas rada un ir atbildīga par visu nesaskaņu. Ja cilvēki kaut mazo šīs Zinātnes saprašanu pārvērš darbos, tie kļūst saskaņīgāki, tie vairāk piedod un mīlē; tie lieto garīgo apbruņojumu. Tā tad, kad šī Zinātne tiks vispārīgi saprasta un pielietota, nāks lielāka harmonija, miers un labklājība. Vai šīs vēlamās īpašības nav tās, pēc kuŗām katra tauta ilgojas, pūlas tās piepaturēt un sargāt?

Pretēji materiālajam apbruņojumam, kā Mrs. Eddy saka (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, lp. 127), "Mūsējais nav dārgs, ko cilvēki sauc par dārgu, bet tas ir pilnīgs, pāri katrai cenai, ir drošs un neiznīcināms uz zemes kā uz jūras; tas nav samazināms miera laikā, pametams kaujā, vai no vispēcības rokām nomests pie progresa kājām. Un kāpēc? Tāpēc, ka 'miers virs zemes un cilvēkiem labs prāts'—ir apsegs un aizstāvis, izlietojams visiem cilvēkiem, visām tautām, visos laikos, visās vietās un visām rāsām."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Dr. Beebe in His Bathysphere

THE bathysphere was on deck at 12:50 p. m. which gave us only about a half-hour to prepare for our descent in order to emerge before dark. Somehow or other this was done, and in spite of everyone seeming to be in everyone else's way we made a final survey of all instruments and apparatus and at 1:15 p. m. crawled painfully over the sharp-threaded bolts and curled up on opposite sides of the sphere. I arranged my instruments, flashes, and notebooks around me, tucking them away safely as a hen does her setting of disturbed eggs.

At last the door was lifted and clanged into place, and then came the terrific hammering home of the ten great nuts. The spectroscope and illuminometer were passed into the central four-inch hole, and with a last word, the wing-bolt was quietly revolved home and the noise and air of the outside world shut off. Our oxygen began to send forth its life-giving stream, I called a Hello! through the half-mile of cable and we were off. For about fifteen feet we might have been in Piccard's gondola, for we soared upwards toward the sun. But this was only as far as the head of the yard, when we described an arc outward, far away from the bulwarks, and then down until we struck the surface. There was the never forgettable swash and flow of bubbles and foam over the glass, and then the splendid pale brilliance of the green upper layer of ocean. After two weeks of vain attempts we were at last started on the deep, downward path of our first dive this year. . . .

My hundreds of dives in a helmet had made familiar the sight of water outside the window, but there was nothing to make evident to eye or mind the quality of pressure. When at 1000 feet a voice reminded me that there were twenty-three hundred tons of water pressing in on the bathysphere, and the window against which I had my face was withstanding six and one-half tons, it meant very little. I watched a delicate sea creature swimming slowly along and all sense of the terrific pressure was absent. So these things had to be intellectually admitted. The compensation was the perfect realization of where I was, which is far from being always the case when under temporarily unique conditions. Piccard in his aluminum car, like a mote of stardust high in air, could not have felt a smaller, less important atom in the universe than I in my tiny chamber dangling in mid-ocean. . . .

Our arrival at 1426 feet was announced by loud whistles from the tugs floating far above our heads, celebrating our passing the lowest record of our dive in 1930. The first deep-sea eels appeared, slender, silvery creatures with long jaws and sharp teeth. A pair of them, swimming side by side, kept with us for 20 feet of depth, and siphonophores and a large ctenophore swept by close to my face.

Our electric light now cast a strong beam showing as turquoise blue through the darkness. At 1500 feet it revealed two large eels, which at once swam up out of the light. These showed no lights whatever on their bodies and were considerably more slender than those seen higher up. They were undoubtedly *Serrivomer*, or bronze sea eels.

About this time word came down the wire that we were being broadcasted, but a moment later this was forgotten and not again remembered until we were reminded of its ending half-an-hour later. Sealed up as we were, the human mind utterly refused to conceive of anyone, except my assistant whose voice I constantly heard, being able to hear what I was saying.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Half Mile Down." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Approach to Segovia

WE HAD now reached Ontanares, the last station before Segovia. The barren landscape was cut up with gullies, and on a bridlepath down one of them we saw a string of five or six donkeys, loaded with sacks. Three women were sitting side-saddle and, automatically with the jogging, kicking the donkeys with their heels. A large black umbrella was borne aloft by the woman who came last, to shade from the sun the baby she held in her arms.

Wherever there is a road or a path in Spain, one sees this sort of procession. If one were to go up in an airplane high enough to look down with a telescope, one would see thousands of these little cavalcades crawling across the rocky face of the country, like strings of ants. People have been traveling like this for centuries and centuries. But now that Spain has good roads, lorries and buses are beginning to run along them and we wondered how soon asses, mules and horses would become obsolete and disappear.

As the train turned round a wide bend, the *mantilla* of smoke from our engine veiled the faces of the soft little clouds overhead. A few farms on the slope above us, antiquated like all the houses we had seen since leaving Medina, were primitive and roughly built of stone.

Then we puffed through a cutting and the smoke cleared, leaving us an unimpeded view over a flat tableland.

On the far side of this, a couple of miles or more away and clinging to a long ridge, appeared an almost visionary medieval city; for, quite unmodernized from this side and with bare fields running right up to the foot of its golden-hued walls, the towers and pinnacles of Segovia rose sharp and clear into the bright sky.

We expected to make straight for it, but the train turned away from the Middle Ages as if the city had only been a legend, and not solidly built there on the top of that ridge and possessing hotels where one could sleep and eat.

But we were only circling round to the station through a country with many cuttings.

At times, as we stood at the window among the farmers and peasants who were holding their baskets or bundles ready to descend, we could see nothing of the city but the admonitory finger of the campanile pointing skyward, which billowing hills seemed always about to submerge. Yet, even when the tower sank from view, the little dome on the top floated like a buoy above the highest crest.

We came to a stop at the quiet little station of Segovia.

R. P.

At High Noon in Monet's Garden

IT WAS midsummer, the least characteristic period of the year in Paris. But before I left, one, to me, highly memorable event had occurred. Mrs. Tom Perry (Lilla Cabot Perry) was painting at Giverny, to be near Monet, and would take me to see him. No sun and weather could have been more fortunate for a visit to the specialist in light than we were blessed with. We found him in the very centre of "a Monet," indeed: that is, in his garden at high noon, under a blazing sky, among his poppies and delphiniums. He was in every way part of the picture, or the beginning and end of it, in his striped blue overalls, buttoned at wrists and ankles, big hat casting luminous shadows over his eyes, but "finding," in full volume, the strong nose and great gray beard. Geniality, welcome, health, and power radiated from his whole person. There was a sleepy river, lost in summer haze not far away. The studio, which was a barn opening on the garden, we were invited to enter, and found the large space filled with stacked canvases, many with only their backs visible. Monet pulled out his latest series—views, at differing hours and weather, of the river, announcing the full significance of summer, sun, heat, and the quiet on the reedy shore. The pictures were flowing in treatment, pointillism was in abeyance, at least for these subjects. Mrs. Perry did not fear to question the change of surface, which was also a change of *donné*. "Oh," said the Maitre, nonchalantly, "*la nature n'a pas de pointes.*" This at a moment when *haute nouveauté* seekers of that summer had just learned "how to do it," and were covering all their canvases with small lumps of white paint touched with blue, yellow, and pink. But they had not reckoned on the non-static quality of a discoverer's mind, which, in his desire for more light, would be always moving. For Monet was never satisfied—From "Background With Figures": Autobiography of CECILIA BEAUX. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Cordwood

Row upon row—
It is not just the repetition
Of your symmetry we see.
But man's elemental needs
You bring to mind.
Shelter, warmth and cheer;
Fireside and companionship.
You shall help;
For you are waiting there
Across the snowy yard—
And you shall not end in ashes,
But as memories in the flame.

MARGUERITE R. BAUMEISTER

Winter Days

BRIGHT-COLORED wools have gone to weave the warm
Small-fingered mittens molding icy spheres
To pelt the children's faces rosy red
And laughing, as they run to meet the storm.

The snow plow flings a misty spray of white
In fluffy drifts, the children voice their joy—
A snowman takes a fleeting lease on life
And winter days are beautiful and bright.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Business Executive Shops for Spring Clothes

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Well-Groomed—Well-Gowned

She Has Just the Right Costume for Each Occasion

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

THE business woman who has arrived at a position of importance in her field will want soon to select her costumes for the pleasant events of the on-marching spring.

As all the diversions in her daylight program are dominated by the office routine, her selection of frocks to wear before the dinner hour must include only those that are suitable to her work and can also lead on appropriately to luncheons and teas. As the etiquette of good dressing at the present time is to wear thoroughly casual clothes until evening (and then to become as glamorous as the belles of pre-business periods), the styles offered her for all-day are perfectly suited to her needs.

Her first selection might be a tweed top coat, either of monotone or of check. The monotone seems a wiser choice, because with it she can combine a jacket suit or several such suits, in contrasting or corresponding colors. R. H. Macy & Co. has hand-loomed tweed items, such as top coats, suits, separate skirts, sweaters, and ties from which the customer can build her ensembles.

Woolens and tweeds offer themselves in delectable colors—pink, pistache, delft, purple, slate-blue, grège, and beige.

To Choose From

The business woman has a choice between the classic tailored model, the belted model, the box jacket that hangs loose from neck or yoke to finger-tip, and the double-breasted reefer, very sleek and new. She must also decide whether she wants skirt and jacket to be identical in material or whether she will have her jacket of a check while her skirt is in a companion goods, plain in color; or whether she will put the check into the skirt and keep the jacket plain. She will choose wisely if she selects the plain skirt and the check jacket. These suits are unified by the use of the skirt material for the revers, cuffs and detail on the jacket. Detachable capes sometimes accompany the jackets or coats, adding another costume variation to the multiple ensemble.

The classic suit is likely to be made of men's suiting, with perhaps a hairline as a design, but in the other models tweeds dominate. Woolens, which seem to deny their actual softness by rough and bubbly surfaces, are also used and are slightly more formal than tweeds.

Printed blouses of taffeta are attractive and some jackets are made with long lapels and open down the front to show this garment, which can be found in many materials and designs.

Sweaters adapt themselves felicitously to the idea of casual costumes, and many can be found that are entrancing in the variety and composition of their stitches, in their colors and furbelows. The neck kerchief is an important item in all these outfits and should be selected for its color participation in the whole scheme. Sometimes it is tied like an ascot, sometimes like a windsor, or it may assume anonymous contours improvised of bows and loops.

Skirts are still slim and slit, though a gored skirt hangs in the offing.

Frocks and Hats

The separate frock is also indispensable. Nothing is more refreshing on a spring day than a print. This season dark grounds predominate and are admirable foils for the sparkling designs in many colors that are, as it were, encrusted upon them. The forms are often odd, and show a reconciliation between geometry and botany; moreover, they are interestingly and oddly spaced.

Wide-welt jersey, and a new jersey, with a rayon backing, that washes, crinkled and bouclé crêpes, mattelassés, surahs—some of them changeable and printed with necktie designs, too—taffetas, failles, silks that look like wools and wools that look like silks, are all in the running. Piqué detail is in high style and is almost monotonously present on tailored and semi-tailored types.

According to the shape of her face and her favorite coiffure, and also according to the kind of person she thinks she is, the business executive will choose among the widely diversified hat silhouettes the models that suit her. At the moment, the bonnet seems a little too girlish for her, but, on the contrary, she can wear with impressiveness the aggressive, forward-rushing brim, and also the darting bows like antennae that explore the future before the crown wakes up. These will be effectual when she wishes to impress a client with her dynamic genius. When the appeal is to be more feminine, a matter of softness and charm, she can reveal an ingenuous face beneath an upturned brim, thus announcing herself as a person without guile, to whom the present hour is all-sufficient.

The "pill box," the sailor—often made of very rough, shiny straw and sometimes of taffeta, perhaps polka-dotted, and very wavering as to brim; the beret, usually set up high on a bandeau; and the classic hats from Dunlap's and Knox's are all smart alternatives.

Restaurant Dining

Restaurant dining is likely to play a considerable part in the life of the heroine of this story.

Dresses designed for this function are decidedly individual. The front of the corsage often has a tailored, even a shirt-waist appearance and is made yet more demure by the prim line of a Peter Pan collar. But survey the frock from the back and you will find that its mood has changed. Below the rear curve of the boyish collar the material may absent itself entirely in favor of a décolletage. In another model, to be found at Hattie Carnegie's, the neckline at the front is cut high and straight across the neck, and the back décolletage is interrupted by a slanting scarf that falls behind the left arm, terminating in a fringe below the waist. More informal models have no décolletage and may adopt a Renaissance flavor, with a drawstring neck and enormous draped or cartridge-pleated sleeves. Then there are the Regency styles, just beginning to be taken seriously and not as dress-up costumes.

For the moment the restaurant type of dress is made of stiff materials, taffeta, satin, velvet, and black is a practical and smart color, but it may be brightened with paillettes or embroidery in white vermicelli designs. As spring advances these frocks will be developed in prints. The skirts are usually ankle length, though some of them very inconveniently sweep the ground.

Toques of straw, of braided ribbon, of taffeta, with circlets and bands of flowers or sprays of osprey or paradise are worn with these frocks.

Evening Glamour

Misty chiffons, nets, laces (particularly chantilly and point d'esprit) marquisette, organza, Indian gauze and marquisette gauze are the materials of the evening hours. Striped taffeta and printed faillella appear occasionally, but seem only like foils for the vaporous clouds that swathe and encompass the Terpsichorean figures of the ballroom. Bodices are full and gracefully draped; skirts may be tight to the knee and then fall into voluminous fullness; or they may be gathered onto a low waist line. Hems are of irregular length. Often they are cut up in front halfway to the knees and then float back with great fullness into trains.

If so gentle a color as gray can be called the rage, we may so describe it this spring, and a lovely effect of drifting mists do filmy materials in this indefinite tone give the dancing floors. I think our heroine would like a gray chiffon dress billowing over a chartreuse slip. Or if this is too subtle, let her wear ruby velvet ribbons with it. Pink is her next choice in color, and she can find it in charming laces. Mauve, apple-green, aqua are all color children of the spring of 1935.

Evening capes have replaced coats. There are tempting ones of ermine, of kidskin, of velvet, of satin, tulle, net, ostrich flues. They are of waist length and many have dolman backs.

Sometimes our business woman will dine at home, and then she will want long flowing sleeves and a Botticelli influence. And sometimes she will loaf, and then a Chinese influence expressed in pants of taffeta and a wide flowered taffeta coat will make her feel as languid as if her eyes slanted.

And so day will pass into day, and she will have the satisfaction of increasing her friendships and inspiring confidence with each turn of the calendar because she knows how to select clothes that express what she has set out to do.

Left and Lower: By Tornello.
Right: By Gabor Eder

Left—Evening Frock in Silk Chiffon by Peggy Roth. The Tailored Effect With Boyish Collar Is High Style, as Are the Jeweled Buttons and Buckle. The Open-Bloused Back Gives the Note of Formality. Bluebird Blue Is Charming. Right—The Fur Cape Is Becoming. This One Is Ermine and Was Designed by Richard Koppen. Lower—This Fresh-Colored Flowered Print Welcomes the Spring. The Frock Is by Peggy Roth, the Bumper-Brim Sailor by Jean King.

Baby Lore

Dear Editor:

As a young mother I have thirsted for information to assist me in taking care of our new baby in the most harmonious and happy way.

Again and again it has occurred to me how helpful it would be if the Women's Page carried a column similar to "Kitchen Kinks," so that the many readers who are mothers could share their rich experience with those who are at the beginning of the Motherhood Road.

With this thought in mind, I inclose some ideas that have grown out of my experience:

* * *

A handkerchief tucked inside the bonnet and resting against the under cheek and side of mouth, during baby's outdoor nap keeps his bonnet, coat or bunting sweet and clean.

* * *

Five or 10 minutes before required, place baby's orange juice or drinking water on radiator in corked bottle (from which he drinks.) When needed it will be about the right temperature and it will not be necessary to heat over stove.

* * *

When bootees are worn, wind narrow ribbon (loosely) twice around ankle and tie with small bow. His Active Majesty will not so readily kick them off.

* * *

Nine-inch squares made of soft cotton material are handy to have when bottle feeding the infant. Any milk which might creep from the corner of the mouth can be quickly wiped with one of these cloths and so keep his little dresses fresh.

Immediately after a feeding, rinse baby's bottle with *cold water* and every speck of milk will vanish.

* * *

When he has his bath sing to the baby. It makes it a joyous adventure for him. His radiant smiles and gurglings will tell you he loves it.

* * *

Cut baby's fingernails while he sleeps and so make this loving little task easier.

* * *

A small stiff bristled brush purchased for a nickle is excellent to brush off the carriage wheels after a trip on a wet or snowy day.

* * *

Stretch a piece of string across the top of the bottle before putting on the nipple. It will prevent the nipple from collapsing when baby draws on it.

* * *

An individual aluminum egg poacher bought for 20 cents is excellent for heating baby's first vegetables. The water in the lower part prevents the food from burning and also will keep food warm when baby eats.

(Mrs.) A. S. K., New York State

[The Women's Page will print a column such as Mrs. K. suggests whenever there is good material on hand for it.—Editor.]

Fashion Nuggets

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

One of the most vivid of the current color combinations is bright red, wine-red, citron, and Kelly-green. Another is electric-blue, purple, and red. Persian green and magenta are particularly vibrant. Red-plum, periwinkle-blue and mauve-pink are equally exciting.

* * *

The dolman sleeve on evening jackets is cut so full that it results in a bloused silhouette.

* * *

The Paris couturier, Alix, makes beach suits with Arab trousers of wool jersey, and orientalizes them yet further by broad, two-color jersey sashes. He uses also the Hindu sari, as the basis of a draped bodice; and makes charming lounging suits and beach pajamas of printed linens like Egyptian frescoes.

* * *

White rubber rain coats whose surface is so rough that it looks as if it had been dealt with by a trowel are a rage in Paris.

* * *

Anny Blatt has pleased the Princess Elizabeth of England by a knitted coat in soft blue, with a belted back and a hemline flared by an inverted pleat. It is available for other princesses—not to say, private little girls.

* * *

Covered buttons at the base of décolletages are an expression of the favorite employment of discrepancies. Where one looks for a jewel or a ribbon as gay as a candy box one finds a row of tailored discs.

* * *

Vivid scarfs of elastic rayon, crossed and draped to form belts like waistcoats are smart with plaid piqué taillleurs and also with tailored evening suits of swiss organdy.

* * *

Overskirts and overskirt effects are much used in the evenings. One skirt may be long and open up the front revealing the other.

The Marquise on a Farm

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAD been staying all summer in a little country town. We had come to understand something of the suspicion with which rural people sometimes regard newly-arrived "city folks," and of the sensitiveness which they often display toward anything which seems to them like "putting on airs" on the part of urbanites.

Just before we were to leave our country neighbors and return to the city we read in a rural paper an editorial which began like this: "Sometimes a city woman who goes 'back to the land' appears to feel that her urban background renders her superior to her country neighbors, and finds herself somewhat unpopular in consequence."

The editorial went on to explain that such was not always the case, and cited as proof of that statement, the story of Marquise de La Tour du Pin, lady in waiting to the unhappy Queen Marie Antoinette. The Marquise, it said, had escaped from France with her husband and children and had lived as a pioneer farmer's wife on a farm near Albany, N. Y., in the days when George Washington still walked about Mount Vernon.

The little information we had received about a Marquise, who we felt must have been a very great lady, intrigued us, and we resolved to search her out in the library.

* * *

She proved to be an elusive, very shy individual, and remained hidden on the library shelves while we, with a librarian, searched through all the books pertaining to Marie Antoinette. We then scrutinized the card catalogue for "Tour" and "Pin," without success.

Failing so far, we began on the histories of the French Revolution. Their name was legion. At last, however, to our delight, we found "Recollections of the Revolution and Empire," by La Marquise de La Tour du Pin. Edited and translated by Walter Geer.

The book proved to be the journal of a most remarkable woman. The foreword says, "In the Journal Madame de La Tour du Pin relates all the notable incidents of the period of her life comprised between her childhood and the end of the month of March, 1815, immediately following the return of Napoleon from Elba."

As an intimate story, by one whose very life and friends were a part of the court life of France in the 1780's, with all of its grandeur, intrigue and deception, the book is fascinating.

As a story of endurance, heroism and fortitude the book is an inspiration.

* * *

But we were in search of the story of the farm life in America of this French society woman, this woman who, upon hearing that her father had just been one of the guillotine victims of that black era in her native country, wrote of their trip from Boston to Albany, "In spite of everything, as generally happens when you see new objects, I was deviated. . . . by the beauty of the woods which we had to traverse . . . These woods, which probably are no longer in existence, afforded a spectacle new to me, with all degrees of vegetation, from the tree just commencing to spring from the ground to that which had fallen from age."

And then this woman, whose wedding gifts had included jewels, silver services, Sévres porcelain and priceless engravings from members of the royal court and representatives of "high society" throughout France, settled on a small farm near Albany, and says, "I resolved to be in a position to fulfill my duties as manager of the farm. I began by accustoming myself never to remain in bed after sun-rise. At 3 o'clock in the morning, during the summer, I was up and dressed. . . . In short, during all the time that I lived on the farm the sun never found me in bed."

* * *

One more inkling of the character of this remarkable woman was found in the following statement: "One thing rendered me at once very popular with my neighbors. The day that we took possession of our farm, I adopted the costume worn by the women on the neighboring places, that is to say, a skirt of blue and black striped wool, a little camisole of light brown cloth, a handkerchief of the same color, with my hair parted as it is worn now, and caught up with a comb. In winter I wore gray or blue woolen stockings, with moccasins or slippers of buffalo skin; in summer cotton stockings, and shoes." She did, however, keep some of her fine clothes, to "transform myself into a dame élégant, when I wished to pay a visit to the Schuylers or Van Rensselaers, for very frequently we dined with them, particularly when it was moonlight, and above all, during the period of snow."

When, in 1796, word was received from France that it would be necessary for the family to return to their native country in order to save their estates from being placed on sale as national property, the Marquise had become so cheerful in her quiet surroundings; so occupied with butter making at which she excelled, and so happy in preparing for a "husking bee" by "sweeping the floor of the barn with as much care as though we were to give a ball," that she writes: "These dispatches fell in the midst of our tranquil operations like a firebrand. . . . My husband did not dream of the intensity of my regret when I saw the moment of our departure arrive."

We like to imagine La Marquise de La Tour du Pin establishing herself today in some quiet rural neighborhood, and becoming an example for all city women who go "back to the land."

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

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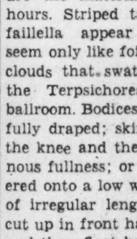

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Japanese Will Have Baseball League Soon

Connie Mack Tells About Recent Tour With Big Leaguers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—Baseball is sweeping Japan, and already there is talk of the establishment of a four or six-club league there, according to Connie Mack, who recently returned from "a personally conducted tour" of that country with some "Big Leaguers."

"I never saw anything like the reception our boys got over there," Connie Mack said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Why, they just couldn't do enough for them. And the wives, too, made a great hit.

"Of course, Babe Ruth was the great attraction; they went wild over him. But they knew all the other boys, too, for they have been coming along for baseball pretty strong the past four or five years. They are very much interested in all American games, you know, and don't follow the games of other nations to any extent. Did you know that they played their first American football game on last Thanksgiving Day? More than 30,000 people saw that game between the Y. M. C. A. at Yokohama and one of the colleges at Tokyo, and Ambassador Grew threw out the ball.

Picked From Colleges

"The Japanese team that our boys played was picked from the lists of their colleges and was called their first professional team. The 30 boys on it were good, too, although, naturally, they couldn't play with our major-leaguers, but they gave our boys a real good game, all the same.

"There was a young high school boy who pitched in the 1-to-0-game, a youngster who could match one of our American boys for physique and who showed a lot of promise. If the boy doesn't develop a sore arm he certainly has a chance of becoming a major-league pitcher. There were others, too, who were good and who could have played in a Class AA league.

"We played good baseball over there, we didn't try to do anything else, because we went over there in the interest of showing the Japanese people how to play good baseball, not to show them the wrong way of doing it. So our trip couldn't help but be a great benefit to them. We gave them a lot of pointers on how to play, too, on the different positions, etc.

Are Great Runners

"Although the Japanese people are small, physically, and consequently have a great handicap to overcome if they play with our boys, especially in hitting with force, they catch and run in a class with our boys. They are great runners, and skillful, too.

"I said they were talking about starting a four or six-club league, and they already have cities that would take care of that many, cities that are close enough together without going to any expense of long-distance traveling. I see no reason why they shouldn't have it, either, and they might in time get together a team which would come over here and make a splendid showing.

"This much I'm positive about, the Japanese people are going to continue with baseball, and without doubt it will become their national game.

"Do you know, our team did more for the improvement of the feeling between this country and Japan than all the diplomatic efforts that have been made? It is a fact, for just before we went over there, things were pretty strained, you know, and American business firms were not doing much business. Well, the representatives from three of the largest American interests over there told me that business picked up tremendously, immediately after our arrival.

Means Better Understanding

"Why shouldn't that be so, anyway? International sports could do a lot for better understanding between countries, and there would be less talk of war if we had more games that brought out the feeling of good-natured sportsmanship and rivalry of skill. That kind of thing makes for a fraternal feeling, and war couldn't exist on it.

"There was some talk of banning future barnstorming trips; but I'm glad to say that I don't think that will ever come to pass. I am all in favor of such trips, every four or five years, for instance, for I believe they do more good than you see right on the surface."

Seeley to Retire

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—Charles F. (Doc) Seeley, track coach at Williams College for 41 years, announced today he would retire from his post in June. Seeley developed several outstanding stars during his long coaching career including Henry H. Brown, who won the two-mile event for the United States in the 1920 Olympics. In 1899 Herbert H. Lehman, present Governor of New York, was manager of the Seeley-coached Thinly Clads. Seeley's 1935 relay team will be entered in the University Club games at Boston tomorrow.

Whitehead vs. Lynch in Final

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Nip-and-tuck battles saw Charles Whitehead of South River, N. J., and Art Lynch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., emerge as the finalists in the eleventh annual Dixie amateur golf tournament. By 1 up victories, they defeated their semifinal opponents, Whitehead disposing of Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, while Lynch eliminated Edward Josce of Chicago.

Amusements

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Dean of Professional Baseball Managers

Wide World

Connie Mack, Manager of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club
Famous Leader of the Athletics Is Shown Displaying Some of the Many Gifts He Received From Admirers in Japan During His Recent Barnstorming Trip.

Thirty-Two Players Seek Tennis Crown

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Dorothy B. Andrus, fourth American ranking player, and Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin, second ranking player of France, head the draw for the twenty-eighth annual women's indoor lawn tennis championships, to be staged on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, beginning next Monday.

Thirty-two players are listed in the women's singles, with Norma Taubele, last year winner, seeded second; Jane Sharp, runnerup last year, third, and Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., a newcomer but a sensation last year, fourth. Mme. Henrotin is the lone foreign seeded player.

Greater Boston will send down Hilda Boehn, of Malden, Elena L. Ciccone, of Newton, and Louise Hedlund, of Watertown, with New Haven also represented. Jane Sharp is credited to Pasadena, Calif. The complete draw, made yesterday, is as follows:

Upper Half

Dorothy B. Andrus, New York, vs. Virginia Sinclair, New York.
Suzanne Arguimbau, Stamford, Conn., vs. Mrs. Frederic R. Harris, West Side T. C.
Ruth Leo, Seventh Regiment T. C., vs. Mrs. Julian M. Bolt, Island C. C.
Martha Havemeyer, West Side T. C., vs. Hilda Boehn, Longwood C. C.
Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., vs. Jane Ketterhorn, Astoria, N. Y.
Mrs. J. V. Cremonian, Seventh Regiment T. C., vs. Elizabeth Ann Campbell, Park Avenue T. C.
Mrs. Minnie C. Fullen, New York, vs. Ludmilla Isnard, Island T. C., L. I. City.
Helen Bernhard, University Heights T. C., N. Y., vs. Lois B. Kempe, Seventh Regiment T. C.

Lower Half

Norma Taubele, New York, vs. Marion Carley, Seventh Regiment T. C.
Elena L. Ciccone, Longwood C. C., vs. C. Esther Edwards, New Haven L. C.
M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, vs. Beatrice Ziegler, Mitchel Field T. C.
Mrs. T. F. D. Haines, Seventh Regiment T. C. vs. Louise Hedlund, Longwood C. C.
Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., vs. Mrs. John Jay Schieffelin, Seventh Regiment T. C.
Mary McGusty, Seventh Regiment T. C., vs. Hope Knowles, Great Neck C. C.
Marie Stott, Seventh Regiment T. C., vs. Mrs. LeRoy Campbell, West Side T. C.
Mrs. Guy Bostwick, West Side T. C., vs. Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin, Havre, France.

College Basketball Results

Akron 45, Wooster 24.
Brown 64, Holy Cross 43.
Clemson 22, South Carolina 16.
Delta S. T. 34, West Tennessee T. 31.
James Milliken 48, St. Viator 41.
Lake Forest 33, Lawrence 27.
St. Ambrose 35, Loyola (Chicago) 25.
Stetson 31, Georgia 27.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 27, St. Olaf 26.
Trinity 28, Conn. State 23.
Vanderbilt 37, Auburn 25.
West Kentucky T. 33, Tennessee P. I. 24.
Wofford 43, Mercer 27.
Worcester P. I. 39, Boston 27.

J. R. Huffman Wins At Three-Weapons

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Those battlers for three-weapon supremacy, Leo Nunes, Miguel A. de Capriles and his younger brother, Jose R. de Capriles, Nikolas Muray, and John R. Huffman, with several other aspirants of fencing prominence engaged once more yesterday evening in the United States three-weapon contest for the individual title at New York Athletic Club. This time it was Huffman who came through to victory, replacing Miguel de Capriles, winner for the past two years. The retiring champion was put out by Huffman in the semifinal round, while Jose de Capriles accounted for both the others, eliminating Nunes in the quarterfinals, and Muray in the semifinals.

Twenty-two entries made six first-round matches necessary, though one went by default. The remaining 16 fought in turn, with Hugh Alessandroni, Max Kapner, and Lieut. John R. Weber still surviving, in addition to the famous five. Then Huffman put out Alessandroni, Miguel de Capriles eliminated his teammate, Kapner, and Muray put out Weber.

In the semifinal between Huffman and Miguel de Capriles all 15 touches were necessary. Huffman won the foils, 3—2, the reverse was in the épée, and then Huffman took the odd touch at sabre. Jose de Capriles had an easier touch with Muray, the sabre being unnecessary, as he won both foils and épée, 4—1. In the final, Huffman against the younger brother, the result with the first two weapons was the same as against Miguel, but Huffman won 3 touches to 1 in sabre to clinch the title.

Waldorf Studies Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 15—Lynn Waldorf, Northwestern University's new football coach, is getting advance information on the Wildcat players by poring over motion pictures of last year's games. The movies also serve to acquaint the new coach with the style of play of opposing teams. Waldorf has seldom seen a Big Ten team in action, since all of his coaching career has been spent in the Southwest. He will arrive in Evanston March 1 to conduct spring practice and to get a first-hand view of the players who will be on the varsity squad next fall.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	20	6	9	116	85	46
Providence	14	7	10	78	79	35
Quebec	15	3	15	98	78	33
New Haven	11	6	17	84	102	28
Philadelphia	12	2	21	79	111	26

Result Feb. 14

Boston 8, New Haven 3.

Squash Tourney For Veterans Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Old-timers of many years' standing in the game vied with comparative youngsters who have just reached the veteran age, yesterday at Crescent-Athletic Hamilton Club, when the eleventh annual United States Veterans' Squash Tennis championship got under way. Charles M. Bull, of the home club, first winner of the title, with his contemporaries, Auguste J. Cordier, United States champion in 1920, and Dr. C. J. MacGuire, of the same vintage, as well as Norman F. Torrance, of the home club, the veteran of them all, were listed in the draw against such newcomers as Milton Baron, who graduated into the class this year, Edward R. Larigan, last year winner, and others new to the list.

Baron, as well as Bull, Cordier and MacGuire, will not get into action until Saturday, but the balance of the field played, with Larigan especially brilliant against William M. Silleck, the iron man of the tourney, who is also a contender in the United States Class C championship this week. The score was 15—9, 15—12. Lawrence H. Sonneborn, of the Yale Club champion team which Clyde Martin captained, is still in active service on the present team, and scored a victory over the winner two years ago, Frank A. Sieverman Jr., by the closest margin, 15—8, 7—15, 18—17. The summary:

United States Veteran Squash Tennis Championship—First Round

Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills Club, defeated George A. Conroy, Crescent-Athletic Hamilton Club, 15—0, 15—7.

Second Round

George W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Norman F. Torrance, Crescent-Athletic Hamilton Club, 15—10, 15—11.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, 15—8, 7—15, 18—17.

Andrew Baxter Jr., Whitehall Club, defeated George V. Caesar, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—12.

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent-Athletic Hamilton Club, defeated William M. Silleck, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—12.

E. L. Winpenny, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Donald Bellows, Crescent-Athletic Hamilton Club, 15—13, 12—15, 15—12.

R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent-Athletic Hamilton Club, 15—8, 15—10.

Mrs. Sterrett Defeats Mrs. Gottlieb Martel

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mrs. H. David Sterrett of Hutchinson, Kan., defeated Mrs. Beatrice Gottlieb Martel of New York 2 and 1 yesterday in the quarterfinals of the British Colonial Women's Amateur Golf Tournament.

Mrs. Sterrett covered the outgoing nine in 39 strokes, five over men's par, to hold 1 up advantage over Mrs. Martel at the turn. Mrs. Martel took 42 strokes for the first nine.

Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., trounced Mrs. Mae Lanterman of New York, 7 and 5. Miss Bauer was 4 up at the half and coasted to victory.

Miss Bauer's opponent today will be Mrs. O. B. Keeler of Atlanta, Ga., who won her quarterfinal match with Mrs. Gerald M. Gordon of Glen Cove, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Mitchell Wins Two Events

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 15 (AP)—Oliver G. Mitchell, of Natick, Mass., yesterday won the two major events of the international trapshoot and skeet championships, which opened here Tuesday. He first won the mid-ocean skeet title with a score of 98 out of 100 shots and then, with a handicap of 16 and 83 hits, won the Castle Harbor 16-yard trapshooting title. Orson D. Munn of New York was runnerup in both events, registering 92 hits in the skeet shooting and 80 targets in the 16-yard trapshoot. He had a handicap of two in the latter event. Consolation shoots at 50 targets are scheduled for today.

Third Match Under Way

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Feb. 15 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone cricket club scored 64 first innings' runs for the loss of two wickets yesterday as the third test match against the British West Indies got under way. Play was delayed most of the day by heavy overnight rain which soaked the field. A move to have the proposed four-day match prolonged till Tuesday was revealed, out cables from unofficial sources sent to Lords brought back the reply that the governing body of cricket would make no statement until it received an official request from the West Indies cricket control board.

St. Louis Flyers For Sale

ST LOUIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—A report was current yesterday that Frank Wainwright, owner of the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association, was negotiating for the sale of the team to a National Hockey League club. The Flyers, according to the report, would be used by the major leaguers as a farm. Wainwright is said to be in Toronto, Canada, completing arrangements for the sale. Players and others associated with the team said they expected some definite development within the next day or so.

Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S varsity squash racquets team moved a step nearer the Massachusetts Class A interclub championship yesterday when it defeated the Union Boat Club quintet, 4 matches to 1. The match, played at the Harvard Club of Boston, was the first of a two-game playoff on neutral courts. The last playoff match will be held on the Boston Athletic Association courts next Tuesday afternoon.

Germaine G. Glidden, E. Rotan Sargent, Huntington Thom and R. W. Gilder won for Harvard yesterday. The lone Union B. C. victory was scored by W. Delano. He defeated S. G. Haskins in four games, 14—16, 17—16, 18—16, 15—10. Union B. C. will have to win all five of next week's individual matches to carry off the title, won last year by the Boston A. A.

A fund in memory of B. S. Thomas '29 has been established by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Thomas of Johannesburg, South Africa, for the benefit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Athletic Association, of which their son was president in his senior year. Interest from the fund of more than $900 will be available for use of the M. I. T. A. A.

Permission for Sunday indoor sports in Massachusetts was sought in a petition which was warmly defended and opposed yesterday before Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. Those against the bill say that indoor sports have a commercial taint and endanger the moral and spiritual welfare of the people.

Bowdoin College plays Northeastern in a hockey match at the Boston Arena tonight. Other games at the Arena tonight are Framingham vs. Walpole and Waltham vs. Needham in a Bay State League championship playoff.

Elena L. Ciccone of Newton and Louise Hedlund of Watertown drew opponents in the lower half of the draw for the United States women's indoor tennis championship which gets under way in New York on Monday. Hilda Boehm of Malden, the other Hub entrant, drew Martha Havemeyer of the West Side Tennis Club in the upper half of the draw. Miss Ciccone plays Esther Edwards of the New Haven Lawn Club and Miss Hedlund meets Mrs. T. F. D. Haines of the Seventh Regiment T. C.

Princeton's strong varsity wrestling team, undefeated in three meets this season, will meet Harvard at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building tomorrow afternoon at 2. The teams wrestled to a 14-14 tie at Princeton in their match a year ago and equally keen competition is expected in their renewal match this year.

The Harvard varsity and freshman fencing teams will meet the Brown varsity and freshman teams at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building tomorrow afternoon. The varsity bouts will start at 2 and the freshmen at 3:30. The Harvard varsity has defeated the Hartford Fencers' Club 16-11 and M. I. T. 23-4 and the Brown varsity has defeated the Providence Fencers' Club 9½-7½. The Harvard freshmen defeated Governor Dummer 7-2 and Technology 7-2. The Brown freshman team has defeated the Providence High School 5-4.

Coach Henry Lamar and eight members of the Harvard varsity boxing team will leave Cambridge for West Point tonight where the boxers will meet Army tomorrow. Managers Lewis W. Latremore and Bernard C. McDonald will accompany the team. The Harvard team has defeated Technology 7-1 and Springfield 7-1, but lost to Virginia 6-2. Army has defeated Yale 5-2 and lost to Western Maryland 5-3.

Yale Players Enter Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The two candidates from Yale University, J. A. Baldwin Terry and Francis D. Rogers, entered the semifinal round of the New York State squash racquets championship yesterday, when the matches were transferred to the Harvard Club, in brilliant style. Terry won in straight games, though after a hard struggle, from Andrew H. Barker of the Yale Club, 18—15, 15—5, 18—16. Rogers had a harder struggle, but his skillful placing shots for the corners of the court finally gave him the victory over Harris B. Fisher Jr., Union League Club, 15—5, 15—7, 8—15, 13—15, 15—7. William E. Corle Jr., second ranking player of the metropolitan district, came through with ease over F. Morgan Palmer, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—8, 15—7; but his fellow member of Montclair Athletic Club, Conway Hoffman, was defeated by Elliott D. Pratt of the Harvard Club after another five-game battle, scored at 15—7, 14—18, 14—18, 15—8, 15—10.

Indiana Is Tied With Purdue For Conference Lead

Monday's Game Between Leaders May Decide Cage Championship

Big Ten Basketball Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P C
Indiana	5	1	219	175	.833
Purdue	5	1	217	183	.833
Wisconsin	5	2	193	162	.714
Ohio State	6	3	304	275	.667
Illinois	4	2	215	191	.667
Minnesota	5	3	260	269	.625
Iowa	4	4	272	270	.500
Michigan	1	5	141	172	.167
Northwestern	1	6	170	207	.143
Chicago	0	5	259	346	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—Indiana took advantage of Purdue's idle schedule during the past week and went into a tie for first place in the Western Conference basketball race. The Indiana quintet defeated Minnesota and Iowa to bring its record for the season to five victories and only one setback. Purdue's games were all outside the Conference. The Boilermakers also have won five and lost one.

In points scored for and against, Indiana holds a slight advantage over Purdue. In six games, Indiana has scored 219 points, an average of 36.5 points per game. Purdue's average is 36.1. Also in these six contests, the Indiana five has held opponents to 175 points, which is an average of 29.1 points per game. Purdue's record in this respect is 30.5. The championship is won and lost in the percentage column, however, therefore both teams hold the lead at the moment.

On Monday, the two leaders meet in a game at Purdue which will probably settle the championship. Saturday, Purdue faces Illinois and Indiana meets Wisconsin.

Wisconsin, incidentally, with the tightest defensive in the Big Ten, has undisputed possession of third place in the standing. The Badgers, however, are closely pressed by both Ohio State and Illinois. University of Iowa, who was in the championship running at the start of the season, has dropped four straight games and is now in seventh place.

Although University of Chicago has lost nine successive games in the Conference, one of its forwards, William A. Haarlow '36, has managed to score enough points to hold the individual point-getting honors. For nine games his total is 110 points. John H. Barko '36 of Iowa and Warren W. Whitlinger '36 of Ohio State are Haarlow's nearest opponents. Barko has 81 points, one more than Whitlinger. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player	Position	College	Goals For	Goals Fl	Pts
W. A. Haarlow '36,	f,	Chicago	39	32	110
J. H. Barko '36,	f,	Iowa	33	16	82
W. W. Whitlinger '36,	g-f,	Ohio St	33	15	81
Robert Kessler '36,	f,	Purdue	33	24	70
J. B. Baker '36,	f-g,	Minnesota	24	14	62
G. O. Norman '35,	c,	Minnesota	23	13	59
J. F. Wilson '35,	f,	Ohio State	26	7	59
J. J. Blackmer '35,	c-f,	Iowa	22	15	59
F. E. Froschaver '35,	f,	Illinois	21	14	56
W. M. Kehrt '35,	f,	Indiana	22	12	56
F. P. Preboski '36,	f,	Wisconsin	21	10	52
George Roscoe '36,	f-g,	Minn.	23	5	51
Sidney Rosenthal '36,	f,	Iowa	16	19	51
W. J. Lang '36,	g,	Chicago	17	16	50
K. W. Gunning '37,	g,	Indiana	19	10	48
J. R. DeMark '36,	f,	Wisconsin	18	12	48
R. W. Riegel '37,	c,	Illinois	17	11	45

Columbia Club Closes Schedule Undefeated

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Final Standing

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P C
Columbia U. C.	12	0	43	17	1.000
New York A. C.	7	5	35	25	.583
City A. C.	6	6	37	23	.500
Crescent A.-H. C.	6	6	31	28*	.500
Princeton Club	4	8	27	33	.333
Harvard Club	4	8	17	43	.333
Yale Club	3	9	19	40*	.250

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Columbia University Club completed its schedule unbeaten, yesterday, when the final round of the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship was played. The team had won the title at the end of the tenth round, but played out the series to win them all. It defeated New York Athletic Club, 3—2, on the Columbia Club courts yesterday, one of the New York Athletic Club victories coming by default. The only victor for the Winged Foot was the national champion, Harry F. Wolf, who defeated Philip T. Moore, 15—6, 15—9, in the final match.

Princeton Club defeated Yale Club, 5—0, in the other match played, winning on its own courts. City Athletic Club was the other winner, as Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club defaulted. The summaries:

Columbia U. C. 3, New York A. C. 2

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated P. T. Moore 15—6, 15—9.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., 15—12, 15—9.
F. V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., 15—2, 15—5.
R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated J. J. Lordi, 15—1, 15—11.
R. W. Georgi, New York, won from B. M. Shanley 3d, by default.

Princeton Club 5, Yale Club 0

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, defeated J. S. Becker, 15—9, 10—15, 15—7.
H. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., 15—11, 15—11.
L. B. Dailey, Princeton, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 17—14, 15—6.
J. N. Hynson, Princeton, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—7, 18—18, 15—7.
S. M. Sperry, Princeton, defeated Kenneth Ward, 15—4, 15—2.

Florida Books Six Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 15—The most extensive golf trip ever arranged for wielders of the niblic at the University of Florida was announced recently by Director Edgar Charles Jones, who serves also as golf coach. The Gators have booked six successive matches, as follows: April 8—Duke University, at Durham, N. C.; 9—N. C. State, at Raleigh, N. C.; 10—William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va.; 11—George Washington University, at Washington; 12—University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; 13—Washington and Lee, at Lexington, Va. This extended road trip was arranged to effect a minimum of time away from the campus. Inasmuch as the last three days of the trip are during "spring holidays," no serious effect on the class work of the golfers will be made.

Rules Committee Convenes

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The wise men of football, members of the national rules committee, yesterday were converging on New York City preliminary to taking up their annual discussions today at the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J. Presided over by Walter R. Okeson, their chairman, they will struggle with the perplexing problems of the national intercollegiate game through Sunday. Monday they will announce the results of their deliberations and the changes in the rules if any.

Rangers, Hawks Cling to First As Bruins Drop

Three Shutouts, Seventh for Chabot—Canadiens Win Kennedy Cup

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	4	12	109	97	42
Chicago	19	4	13	80	63	42
Boston	18	4	13	92	85	40
Detroit	11	7	17	80	80	23

Canadian Division

Toronto	22	4	12	112	88	48
Montreal	19	2	14	91	64	40
Canadiens	13	5	15	71	90	31
Americans	10	8	18	78	101	28
St. Louis	7	6	24	84	109	20

Results Feb. 14

Chicago 3, Detroit 0.
Canadiens 2, Montreal 0.
Rangers 3, Toronto 0.

Chicago Black Hawks and New York Rangers, by triumphing last night, stayed tied for first place in the American group standing of the National Hockey League. Boston Bruins, in a three-way tie with them previous to last night's encounters, dropped to third place through being idle. Canadiens defeated Montreal Maroons in the other encounter.

All three games last night were shutouts, Chicago and Rangers beating Detroit and Toronto, respectively, by score of 3 to 0. Canadiens defeated their intracity rivals by a score of 2 to 0.

Evidently the Maple Leafs not only missed their high-scoring left winger, but showed the effects of the torrid game with the Bruins at Boston Tuesday. It was the third straight victory for the New Yorkers against the Leafs and the third shutout for Dave Kerr, Ranger goalie. Two goals in the first period and one in the second spelled defeat for the visiting Leafs with Lynn Patrick, New York manager's son, assisting on the first and third counters. Over 15,000 fans were present.

Despite the acquisition of Scotty Bowman and Syd Howe, the Detroit Red Wings were practically eliminated from a playoff hope when shutout by Chicago at Detroit last night. Neither did the new men attract the fans for the smallest crowd of the season attended. Play was close until the third period. Tommy Cook, Chicago center, scored the first goal and assisted in the second. Paul Thompson tallied the third. It was the seventh shutout for Chabot and ended a three-game losing streak for the Hawks. Detroit now has gone 10 straight games without victory.

Canadiens trail Maroons in their division standing, but on intracity rivalry between the two the Frenchmen now have won four out of five contests. It was the first shutout of the schedule for Wilf Cude. The Frenchmen now are in the midst of their best spurt of the season, having won five and tied two in their last eight games, losing only to Chicago. Both goals came in the second period with two veterans scoring, Jollat on a play with Lepine and Lepine with the aid of Jenkins. With the victory went the George Kennedy Cup, competed for annually between Canadiens and Maroons. The cup first went into competition in the 1927-28 season and the record of winners since follows:

1927-28—Maroons
1928-29—Canadiens
1929-30—Maroons
1930-31—Canadiens
1931-32—Canadiens
1932-33—Maroons
1933-34—Maroons
1934-35—Canadiens

Second Round Ends In Squash Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The second round of the United States class C squash tennis individual championship was completed yesterday at Columbia University Club, and the third round will be played this evening. Vincent Furno of the home club, second seeded player, won by default, while Stephen A. Tanburn, of City Athletic Club, next on the list, won easily from O. D. Noble, of Crescent A. H. C. But S. A. Thompson, next in order, was defeated by Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, and Herbert Henryson, fifth, defaulted. This left only four of the original eight. The summary:

United States Class C Squash Tennis Championship—Second Round

O. R. U. del Giudice, Columbia U. C., defeated W. I. Zabriskie, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—12.
S. A. Tanburn, City A. C., defeated O. D. Noble, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—7.
Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, defeated S. A. Thompson, 18—15, 15—8.
W. H. Hardie, Yale Club, won from R. H. Berry, Essex Club, by default.
W. R. Ferris, Columbia U. C., defeated Malcolm Scott, Yale Club, 12—15, 18—14, 15—4.
C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, won from Herbert Henryson, City A. C., by default.
Frank Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated H. F. Underwood, Crescent A. H. C., 11—15, 15—13, 18—13.
F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated N. Cohen, Shelton Club, 15—9, 15—13.
Vincent Furno, Columbia U. C., won from E. Stein, Yale Club, by default.

Cambridge Elects Fyfe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE—Kenneth C. Fyfe of Calus College, has been elected captain of the Cambridge University Rugby Football Club in succession to W. J. Leather, Clare College, who has now gone down. Fyfe, a Scottish international player, scored three brilliant tries for the Light Blues' team which convincingly defeated Oxford by 29 to 4 in the fifty-ninth inter-varsity match last December. C. D. Laborde, St. Catharine's College, and Wilfred Wooller, Christ's College, two other members of that side, have been appointed honorary secretary and assistant treasurer respectively. Wooller is a Welsh international and, like Fyfe and Laborde, was in the Cambridge side which visited the United States last summer. Fyfe, by the way, is also a good golfer, and on his recent first appearance in the Cambridge golf team which opposed the St. George's Hill Club, he gave a very impressive display whilst beating J. S. Youle, by 5 up and 4 to play.

Veteran Driver Is Steward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15—A veteran driver of the first race, a quarter of a century ago, will assume charge of the actual running of the annual 500-mile competition at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway here May 30. Charles Merz, former race driver and now one of the foremost automotive engineers of the country, has been selected to succeed the late W. D. Edenburn as steward in charge of the race and official representative of the contest board of the American Automobile Association. As such he will be in charge of all drivers during both their qualifying runs and their actual competition and will take an actual part in the settlement of all disputes.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Professional Hockey Innovation

PROFESSIONAL hockey has been responsible for a number of innovations since it became one of the great winter sports of the United States. We have often wondered at some of these new-fangled ideas and to us the most remarkable of them all is the system which they have adopted regarding the loaning of players. Almost every day we hear that the player of one club has been loaned to another club, and so on. They take their places on the borrowing team and play a championship contest just as if they were regular members or substitutes. Then they go back to their regular team and, sooner or later, play against the team to which they had been loaned. The latest case which has come to our attention is that of Percy Jackson of the Boston Cubs. The Cubs loaned him to Providence for its game against New Haven one night, and then he came back to Boston and played against New Haven the next night. The National Hockey League also loans its players to other N. H. L. teams or to teams of minor leagues, and sometimes borrows minor-league players for a few games.

Keeps the Pay Rolls Down

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the reason for this loaning of hockey players is that many of the clubs could not afford to keep enough players on their pay rolls to meet all the contingencies which may arise during a season. The Jackson case illustrates this very well. Providence has only one goalie on its pay roll, and he became incapacitated for the game against New Haven. The Reds did not have any other player capable of playing goal, so they borrowed Jackson, as the Cubs were not playing that night. I was also told that by doing this the Reds were able to give their patrons a better exhibition of hockey than would have been possible had they put one of their spares, who was not familiar with the playing of goal, in the nets. The system certainly works out successfully so far as reducing club pay rolls and improving the game of the borrowing teams are concerned, and, what is still more, the fan does not appear to object to it.

Might Help in Other Sports

Having worked successfully in hockey games for the past few seasons, we are wondering why it could not be adopted by other professional organizations to their advantage. For instance, if permitted to be a little facetious, why wouldn't it be a fine idea for the baseball clubs to save the salaries of one or two substitute catchers and, when their wearer of the mask was unable to play, borrow a catcher from some other team. Or, if Carl Hubbell were unable to pitch in turn for the Giants, why not let them borrow Dizzy Dean for a game or two. This would surely make for a better game than if the Giants had to use an inferior boxman. And then when it came to a World Series, say, between the Giants and Detroit, wouldn't it be great to have it so that the Giants could borrow the two Deans of the Cardinals and Warneke of the Cubs to strengthen their pitching staff, and the Tigers could borrow Gomez of the Yankees and Harder of Cleveland to strengthen their staff. Surely this would result in the customers seeing better games, and the clubs would be able to reduce their pay rolls by not carrying so many high-grade pitchers during the regular seasons.

Colleges Might Look Into It

These are the days when the college athletic authorities are trying to figure out how they can increase the football gate without proselyting or subsidizing players. Well, maybe they can solve this problem by adopting hockey's system. Why not come to an agreement among themselves that in case of need they can borrow from one another? Say, for instance, Yale is facing Princeton and Clare Curtin is unable to play. Why not let the Elis use Capt. Herman Gundlach Jr. of Harvard for that game, and, if Kats Kadlic is unable to be at quarterback for Princeton, let the Tigers use Bob Haley of Harvard? Surely such a system would give the spectators a better game than if the colleges had to depend on substitutes, and if they knew they could borrow when they needed to, it would not be necessary to try to get all the stars to come to their college. It is surprising to see just what might be built up on the system of loaning players, that is, if it is ever given serious consideration by other than the hockey authorities.

Mrs. Paine Victor Over Nora Kelman In Ardsley Squash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 15—Play in the annual Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley women's invitation squash racquets championship got under way here yesterday. The opening rounds were featured by the advancement of four English players and the elimination of Nora L. Kelman of Hove, Sussex, Eng., a member of the touring English team, and the defeat of Mrs. Herbert H. Lancaster of Westmount, Montreal, Canada.

Miss Kelman, seeded fourth, after winning her first-round match in straight games from Mrs. A. V. Lewis, bowed to Mrs. Alfred W. Paine of New York in the second round. The English girl was not fast enough in her match with Mrs. Paine, although she won the first game. The score: 13—15, 15—12, 15—7, 15—7.

Mrs. Lancaster, wife of a Canadian lawn tennis star, met Rachel M. Sykes of London, Eng., reserve player on the 1935 Wolfe-Noel Cup team, which lost to an American team, 3 to 2, in Boston, on Tuesday of this week. Miss Sykes defeated Mrs. Lancaster, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8, in the first round, and then won her second-round match from Mrs. Rogers Dunn, after losing the first game. The score: 12—15, 15—10, 15—12, 15—11.

Margot E. Lumb of Kingston Hills, Surrey, Eng., holder of the national championships of England and the United States; Mrs. Ian McKechnie of London and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., were among the seeded players to advance. Betty Cooke of Bath, Eng., also moved ahead. The summary:

**Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley Invitation Squash Rac

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Present Stronger Front Today in More Active Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Firmer Tendency Shown by Leading New York Stocks

Moderate Gains Are Recorded in Restricted Volume of Trading

By **Forrest Price**

Stocks had a modest uplift.

People who wanted to buy had to pay a little more for them today.

It wasn't a big market but trading was more active, and volume of sales larger.

Total transfers footed up to about 750,000 shares.

There was nothing in the news to account for the firmer tone. It appeared that traders figured that in the last few weeks prices have not receded to any extent even in the face of disconcerting developments. Consequently stocks were a buy and were not for sale.

And it was a broader market than usual. Besides the usual category of specialties some of the better-known issues made their appearance, nearly all at higher prices.

Gains of 3 points or so were made by McKeesport Tin Plate, American Can, Allied Chemical, American Chain preferred and American Sugar.

Gains of around 2 points were registered by Cerro de Pasco, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Minneapolis Honeywell, U. S. Steel preferred and Vulcan Detinning.

Also prominent in the upturn were Atchison, Air Reduction, Melville Shoe, du Pont, Maytag preferred, International Harvester and J. C. Penney.

Commonwealth & Southern dropped more than 2 points. United Corp. was off 3. Consolidated Gas and Columbia Gas dropped a point each.

Higher prices were paid for most bonds. Slightly higher were most of the federal issues while industrial loans were up good fractions in most cases. In the foreign division Argentine 6s moved up more than a point.

Among the commodities cotton fluctuations were narrow. The market closed firm. Grain prices were higher.

After all the best index of what the securities markets are likely to do in the future is to be found in the volume of business and earnings of corporations.

And right here it is encouraging to know that business is still pushing forward. According to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet Lincoln's Birthday was the high spot during the last seven days for the retail trade, and "sales in many districts were from 30 to 50 per cent higher than on the like date last year."

The activity among retailers is being reflected in the wholesale trade, says the review, which continues: "While there is a tendency for the recent upswing in some industrial branches to level out, the constant gain in others is lifting the average operating rate higher each week."

That's good news.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The fog appeared to be lifting somewhat in the financial markets today, but visibility was still far from satisfactory to speculative gropers.

A steady to firm tone in stocks was encouraging. Although there was little news of an especially stimulating nature, a more cheerful atmosphere seemed to pervade the boardrooms.

Many Stocks Up

Shares of American Chain preferred got up 3 points, and the common was more than a point higher.

Among others, fractionally to a point or so firmer, were American Can, Cerro de Pasco, General Motors, Chrysler, Case, Deere, International Harvester, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Air Reduction, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Caterpillar Tractor, Great Western Sugar, American Sugar Refining, South Porto Rico Sugar, American Smelting, General Electric and Westinghouse.

The rails were not particularly disturbed by a decline in car loadings for the week ended Feb. 9, of 5604 cars under the previous week. The decrease was a little more than seasonal but the total of 592,560 was 18,662 over the corresponding week of 1934.

Brokerage circles, still depressed by the relatively small trading volumes which have meant operating losses for most of the larger commission houses, were beginning to express the opinion that the period of dull leveling off of prices has about ended.

Bonds Moderately Firm

Moderate firmness appeared in all sections of the bond list today. U. S. Governments were unchanged to about 4-32 of a point higher, but the guaranteed issues of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. softened.

Most rails worked higher including gains of major fractions in Missouri Pacific 5s at 27½, Nickel Plate 5s at 86¼ and N. Y. Central 5s at 62¾. Great Northern 4½s lost the better part of a point at 76⅛, and Canadian Pacific 4s, at 86⅝, were a little easier.

North American 5s were a firm spot, lifting nearly a point to 86¼, and other power and communications issues improved moderately, including Detroit Edison 4½s at 110, American & Foreign Power 5s at 60½, American Telephone 5s at 112⅜ and Western Union 5s at 87½.

Industrial loans followed the general trend, with small gains showing in National Dairy 5¼s at 103, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 94 and Standard Oil of N. Y. 4½ at 104⅛. Argentine 6s were a feature of the foreign division with a gain of 1⅜ of a point to 91⅞, and the tone of the whole division improved.

Bank of France

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes in francs: Gold increased 4,000,000, sight balances abroad decreased 1,000,000, bills discounted at home increased 241,000,000, bills bought abroad decreased 2,000,000, advances decreased 93,000,000, circulation decreased 783,000,000, current accounts increased 866,000,000. Rate of discount 3½ per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.15	Feb.14
			—A—						
7¼	5⅞	..	Adams Express	1400	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6	
33½	29⅜	2	Adams Millis	400	31⅜	31	31	31	
9¾	8	..	Addressograph	3200	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	
6¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	1500	112¾	111	111	111	
20½	16⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2500	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	
1⅞	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	4	..	Allegh pf ww2XL h	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	900	137¾	135¼	137½	135	
127	123¾	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125	125	125		
17⅜	15⅛	.25b	Allis Chalmers	1600	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	
20¼	17	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	18½	18	18⅛	17½	
56¾	48⅛	2	Amerada	300	53¾	53¾	53¾	53⅝	
17⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1400	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	17¼	
52½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	52½	52½	52½		
8⅝	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1800	8⅝	8	8	7⅞	
67	57⅞	..	Am Crys Sug pf	180	66¼	65¾	66	65	
29⅜	25⅜	.80	Am Brake S&P	700	25¾	25¾	25¼	26	
119½	110	4†	Am Can	3600	119¼	117	119	116½	
20¼	16¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	
45⅜	37½	..	Am Car & Fpf	400	38⅞	38½	38⅞	39	
11⅝	8	..	Am Chain	800	11⅝	10½	11⅝	10	
52½	38	..	Am Chain pf	700	52½	50	52½	48	
71½	66	3†	Am Chicle	400	71½	70	71½		
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	29	28¼	29	28	
3	2⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
5½	3¾	..	Am & For Pow	1600	4⅛	3½	4	4¼	
23⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	2800	22½	21½	21½	23¼	
20	13½	..	Am & For Pow 6	1800	20	19¼	19¼	20	
25¾	20¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	600	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞		
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	400	4½	4½	4⅝	4½	
37½	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	400	37⅜	36½	37⅜	36¾	
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾	
6	2⅜	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	120	3⅜	2½	2½	3½	
20¾	16½	..	Am Locomotive	800	17½	17	17	17½	
56½	47⅞	..	Am Loco pf	200	47½	47½	47½		
7	6	..	Am Mach & Mct	100	6	6	6		
17	14¼	..	Am Metal	1400	17	16¼	17	16¼	
3¾	2¼	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	3	2½	2½	2⅞	
13¼	10½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1400	12½	11⅜	11⅜	12⅜	
15¼	12¼	1½	9m P&L 6% pf	3200	15½	14	14½	15¼	
16½	13½	..	Am Radiator	6500	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13⅞	
24	19⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	21⅛	20½	20⅝	20¾	
5½	4⅝	..	Am Seating	100	5	5	5	4¾	
40⅛	32¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1800	36	34¼	35⅞	34	
125⅛	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123¼	123¼	123¼	123	
112	103	3	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	105¼	104⅝	105½	103	
18¾	14⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	16⅜	16¼	16⅛		
43	37½	2†	Am Stores	300	40	39¾	40	39½	
69	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	69	67	69	66	
106¾	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	9800	104	103½	104	103½	
19⅜	13⅛	..	Am Tp P pf (h)	70	16⅜	15½	15⅝		
14⅞	11½	..	Am Wat W & E	3200	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
60	55½	6	Am Wat 1pf	200	56	56	56		
9¼	7⅛	..	Am Woolen	400	7¾	7¼	7½	7½	
45⅝	37⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	600	38⅛	37	37⅝	38⅛	
6¾	4⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	500	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
4¾	3¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4	3⅞	4		
12⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2300	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅜	
18⅞	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	400	17½	17½	17½	17½	
17⅝	15	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16½	16½	16½	17	
107½	103	6½	Anchor Cap pf	60	104	103	104		
3½	2	..	A P W Paper	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
39½	36	1†	Archer Daniels	600	39½	39	39½	38⅞	
104⅞	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104¾	
6¼	5⅛	..	Armour Ill	1400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
70¾	64½	6	Armour Ill pf	1200	69½	69¼	69¼	69⅛	
110	85	..	Armour Ill pf	100	106½	106½	106½	106	
6¾	4⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	5½	5½	5½		
13⅝	9½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	11¼	11	11¼	11	
95	87⅜	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	89	89	89		
55⅝	41⅞	2b	Atchison T&SF	4200	44¼	43¼	43⅝	43	
86½	75½	5	Atchison pf	800	80½	80¼	80½		
37¼	27¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	28½	28⅛	28½	28	
25⅜	23¾	1	Atl Refining	600	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾	
43	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	400	40½	39⅞	40½		
29¾	22½	..	Auburn Auto	400	24½	24	24	23¾	
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	500	10	9¾	10	9½	
63	50	5	Austin Nichol A	10	52	52	52		
5⅝	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	
			—B—						
6⅜	5	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅜	
26¾	20	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	22¼	22½	22¼	21⅜	
14⅞	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
17⅞	13	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13¾	13½	13¾		
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	400	6½	6¼	6½	6½	
18	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	200	17⅝	17½	17⅞	17¼	
78	72	2§	Beech-Nut Pack	100	74	74	74		
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	200	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17½	14¼	..	Bendix Aviation	3200	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	
17⅝	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	16	
27¾	24	2	Best & Co	600	37¼	36½	37¼	36¼	
34⅝	28⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	30	29	29¾	29	
26¼	21⅞	..	Bigelow Sanford	180	21⅛	18½	19¼	21¾	
13⅞	10⅞	..	Blaw Knox	400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝	
40¾	35	..	Blumenthal pf	20	36	36	36		
10	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1600	9	8⅞	9	8¾	
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	56⅜	56	56	55	
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	900	25	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	
31¼	78¼	1§	Borg Warner	400	31	30½	30⅞	30	
29	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2800	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	27½	
27	23⅝	2	Briggs & Strat	500	27¼	26	27¼		
43½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	1100	42¼	41⅜	42¼	42	
52	48¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	48¾	48¾	48¾		
6⅞	5	..	Brunswick Balke	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	6	5¾	5¾	6	
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11½	11½	11½	11½	
74	64	2	Bucyrus E pf	70	70¾	70¾	70¾		
5¼	1	..	Budd Mfg	2000	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	80	31½	31	31½	30½	
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝		
15	11¼	..	Bullard	200	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	
1½	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	300	1	1	1		
1⅝	1	..	Burns Bros B	100	1	1	1		
9⅞	7	..	Burns Bros pf	110	7	7	7	7½	
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	800	15⅜	15	15⅜	15	
3½	1⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	300	2⅜	2¾	2⅜		
20⅜	15½	..	Byers	300	16½	16⅜	16½		
			—C—						
41½	36½	1½	Calif Packing	1200	41⅜	41	41¼	41	
4⅜	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
11⅝	9	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	9¾	9¾	9¾		
16⅜	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	1200	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13¼	
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	
36	33⅜	2	Cannon Mills	600	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
7⅛	5¾	..	Capital Admin	100	6	6	6		
37	33¾	3	Capital Admin pf	100	35	35	35	34	
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	3200	57	56½	56⅜	55¾	
99	92	4	Case Thresh pf	10	94	94	94		
41½	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	4200	42¼	41½	42⅛	41⅛	
35⅝	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	3800	30¾	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
4⅝	2¼	..	Celotex (Co (h)	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	
3½	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	2½	2½	2½		
25½	17	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	
24⅞	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	2400	24¼	23¼	24¼	23⅛	
55½	45	..	Central RR of NJ	300	48	46	46		
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	800	43⅛	41¼	42⅝	40¼	
6⅜	5½	..	Certain-Teed	300	5¼	5¼	5¼		
33¼	27½	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	28	28	28		
44⅞	38	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	39	39	39	38¼	
45⅞	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4600	42¼	42	42	42	
3	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2½	2½	2½		
4¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P2pf	300	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
5⅜	4¼	..	Chi & N'western	1300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7¾	5⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼	
26¼	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	24½	24⅜	24⅜		
2⅝	1⅞	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	600	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4	2½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	400	2¾	2½	2½		
29¼	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	4000	28¾	27¾	28⅝	27½	
7½	5⅜	..	Childs Company	100	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
12¼	9⅞	..	Chile Copper	60	12	12	12		
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	14000	39¾	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	
21	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	20¾	20½	20¾	20½	
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	90½	90½	90½		
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15	13	.80	Clark Equipment	300	13	13	13		
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2800	17⅛	16¾	17	16½	
101½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	600	101¾	101¾	101¾	101	
15¾	12⅛	..	Collins & Aikman	400	13	13	13	13	
2¾	2⅜	..	Colonial Bea Oil	180	2½	2½	2½		
7¾	6	..	Columbia Gas	10000	6	5	5¼	6	
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	300	58½	57½	58½	58¼	
51¾	47	5	Columbia G pf B	60	50	49⅝	50	49½	
40	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	3000	39¾	39¼	39⅝	39	
75	67	5	Columbian Carp	1200	73⅝	73	73⅝	71¼	
45½	39½	2	Comm Credit	3600	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	45½	
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	111	110	110	111	
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	31½	31½	31½	31	
62¼	56¼	2§	Comm Inv Tr	1400	61½	60½	61	60¼	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Comm Solvents	4300	21½	21	21¼	21	
1⅜	⅞	..	Comwlth & So	1800	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
40⅜	29⅛	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	2400	39¾	37¾	37¾	39⅞	
34⅞	31½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	
42	34¼	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	160	37	36⅛	37	36¾	
21⅛	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	300	6¾	6½	6¾	6½	
82	76¼	5	Consol Gas pf	800	78¼	76	76	78¼	
2¼	1¾	..	Consol Laundries	200	2	2	2	2	
8¾	7⅜	.42e	Consol Oil	3400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅞	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
1⅛	⅝	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	10⅜	..	Container A	500	12	11½	12	11½	
5½	4	..	Container B	800	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	
6¾	5½	..	Cont Baking A	300	6¼	5¾	6¼		
50½	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	800	51⅜	51	51		
68¾	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2600	70¾	68⅝	70⅜	68½	
34	30	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1200	31½	31¼	31½	31	
3⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	600	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
48⅛	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	230	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	
66⅞	62	3	Corn Products	1000	67¾	66¼	67	66¼	
152¾	149	7	Corn Prod pf	100	153	152¾	153	152¾	
6⅞	5⅜	..	Coty	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
38⅜	35⅞	2§	Cream of Wheat	1200	38½	38⅜	38⅝	38½	
14⅜	12½	..	Crosley Radio	600	14⅜	14	14⅜	14	
26⅜	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	300	26¼	26¼	26¼	26	
5⅜	4	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
68	61	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	62	62	62		
1⅛	⅞	..	Cuba Co	600	1½	1⅛	1⅜		
6⅜	5¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	3800	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6⅝	
50¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	430	52	50½	50½	50½	
47½	41	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	44	44	44		
22⅞	18	..	Curtis Publishing	300	19	19	19		
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	96¼	96	96¼		
3	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝	
10¼	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	8½	8⅜	8½	8¼	
20¼	17¼	..	Cutler Hammer	300	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	18½	
			—D—						
30⅝	24½	..	Deere & Co	1800	29½	28⅞	29	28⅝	
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	1000	20¾	20½	20¾	20½	
43½	32	..	Del & Hudson	2600	33½	33	33	32½	
19⅛	14	..	Del Lack & W	300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
78	68	4	Detroit Edison	100	68¾	68¾	68¾		
50⅜	39	1¾†	Devoe & Ray A	300	40	38¾	40		
29¾	26½	1§	Diamond Match	500	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28½	
39½	34⅛	2§	Dome Mines	600	39	37⅞	39	38	
12⅜	10⅜	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	
24¾	20⅞	..	Douglas A	800	22⅞	22½	22¾	22½	
15⅞	14½	1½e	Dresser A	300	14¾	14¾	14¾		
99⅜	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1400	95⅜	94¾	95	94½	
129	126⅞	.6	du Pont deb	200	127¾	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	300	105	105	105	105½	
			—E—						
8	6⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
121	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1200	121	119½	120½	119¼	
146	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	160	146	145½	145½		
20½	16⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	2800	20	19B	19¾	19¾	
29	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3600	25⅞	24¾	25½	24¾	
6½	4⅜	..	Elec Boat	3600	5⅜	5	5½	5	
8¼	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Inl	100	8	8	8	7⅞	
3	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7¼	5⅝	..	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
8½	6⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2600	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	700	47	45¾	47		
2⅞	2⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
20½	14⅝	..	Engineers P S Spf	200	18½	18¼	18¼	19½	
22⅝	17	..	Engineers PS 6pf	700	19½	19¼	19½	20½	
21⅞	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	18½	18½	18½	20	
5	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	200	5	5	5		
12½	10¾	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12¼	
22⅞	19	.80	Evans Products	1500	22¾	22⅛	22½	22¾	
			—F—						
21½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	2900	21½	20⅝	21	20½	
83½	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	83½	82	83½	81	
7⅝	5¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	500	7¾	7½	7½		
6	4½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
4½	3⅜	..	Fed Screw W	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅜	1	..	Fed Water Serv	1400	1	1	1	1	
20⅝	19	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	20	19¾	20		
34½	30½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	200	31¾	31¾	31¾		
18⅛	15¾	.40	Firestone T&R	200	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	52	50½	52		
6¾	2⅝	..	Follansbee B (h)	600	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4	
24½	20¼	.25b	Food Mach	400	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24½	
17½	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	14½	14½	14½		
25	23	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½	
13½	9	..	Fox Film A	900	10⅛	10	10¼	9½	
26	20¾	1	Freeport Texas	600	22½	21½	22		
24	16¾	..	Fuller pr pf	100	20½	19½	20½		
12	8½	..	Fuller 2pf	260	10	9	9½		
			—G—						
87½	84¾	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	87½	87½	87½	86½	
7⅝	6½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7	7	7	7¼	
38¼	35⅛	1¾	Gen Am Trans	700	36½	36	36		
8⅝	7¾	.60	Gen Baking	900	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8¼	
124	115	8	Gen Baking pf	40	124	123	124		
7⅛	6	..	Gen Bronze	700	6⅝	6½	6¾	6¾	
27¼	24	..	Gen Cable pf	300	26½	25½	25½		
24⅜	20½	.60	Gen Electric	11400	24	23¾	23⅞	23¾	
11⅞	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2300	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	
35	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	2400	35	34¾	35	34⅞	
63½	59⅞	3

Commerce and Finance

Administration Banking Bill Unwise, Says Banker-Economist

Business and Industry

Congress Is Told HOLC Needs Funds To Continue Work

Federal Board Says Loans of $2,442,769,622 Granted Since Origin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reports to Congress that further appropriations must be forthcoming soon if the Home Owners Loan Corporation is to continue to aid home owners. Loans by the HOLC which totaled a little more than $100,000,000 at the end of 1933, had reached $2,442,769,622 at the end of 1934.

The board also reported that the business of its four subsidiaries, the HOLC, the Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Association and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., increased 20-fold during 1934. It has asked Congress to appropriate $1,500,000,000 more for the continuation of their work.

Loan Associations Affected

The Home Loan Bank System activities were "very largely" affected by the fact that the HOLC was lending money to home owners on very liberal terms, the report said, adding, "naturally" many people, who would otherwise have applied to building and loan associations for mortgage aid, "applied to the HOLC and thereby reduced the activities of the building and loan associations during the year 1934."

"Many of the Home Owners Loan bonds were received by member associations and were used directly or indirectly in paying off their borrowings from the banks during the year, thereby directly reducing the business of the banks," the report continued.

Repayments on HOLC loans had reached the sum of $48,843,935, and remittances were averaging about $375,000 a day and were increasing from week to week, the report added.

Reconditioning work done by the HOLC amounted to $32,709,701, the report continued, of which $1,230,708 was used for modernizing and remodeling and the balance for repair work. It is estimated that some $25,000,000 of the amount expended for reconditioning has been paid to carpenters, painters and other building industry craftsmen.

Home Mortgages Refinanced

"Owing to the large number of banks and other financial institutions that were closed and were being liquidated," it continued, "there was a tremendous volume of mortgages on homes that were subject to immediate foreclosure in all parts of the country. It was necessary to save the situation as to those cases, to establish what was termed the Wholesale Operation. This operation, which is practically completed, refinanced 121,391 home mortgages amounting to $344,317,360.

New York State leads all others in the number of HOLC loans received. There are listed for New York State 58,910 loans amounting to $309,047,076. The average per loan of $5246 is also the largest for any state, the average loan throughout the country being $3024.

U. S. Gold Stock Attains New Peak Of $8,456,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Monetary gold stocks of the United States reached the heretofore unparalleled peak of $8,456,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 13, through the addition of $35,000,000 during the period, the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Banks disclosed.

This figure is $1,367,000,000 more than the gold total on the comparable dates a year ago.

The condition statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Feb. 13, as reported by the Federal Reserve Banks, was $2,467,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $142,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

"On Feb. 13 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,450,000,000, a decrease of $16,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with a decrease of $53,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and increases of $35,000,000 in monetary gold stock and $22,000,000 in Treasury and National Bank currency, offset in part by increases of $23,000,000 in money in circulation, $65,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve Banks, and $5,000,000 in November deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts."

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Weighs Gold Standard

By a Staff Artist

Col. Leonard P. Ayres
Statistician and Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company

Too Much Sway Ascribed to Gold, Believes Ayres

Shows Recovery in Gold and Non-Gold Price Nations About Equal

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15 (AP) Col. Leonard P. Ayres, nationally known business statistician, cited the experience of 13 foreign countries today, as indicative that abandonment or retention of the gold standard may be of little effect upon the progress of a nation's recovery.

Colonel Ayres compared the rate of industrial production in Germany, Poland, The Netherlands, France, Belguim and Italy, which are gold price countries, with that in the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Austria and Czechoslovakia, which are non-gold price countries.

After combining the figures into two groups and weighing them in proportion to the populations involved, Colonel Ayres found there was little difference between them. Both groups were shown operating at levels in 1934 about 20 per cent above their combined 1932 average.

"Probably it is fair to draw the inference that the natural forces making for recovery tend to prevail over even such important influences as those of the money systems," the statistician said.

Colonel Ayres's views on the relations of gold and recovery were embodied in his monthly survey of business conditions.

In the United States, he said, "improvement is clearly shown in the basic factors of employment, production, and trade."

Taking the 1923-24-25 average for 100 per cent on an index, he said the volume of industrial production in 1934 increased 8 points to 77 per cent, factory employment 4 points to 78 per cent, pay rolls 8 points to 63 per cent, freight loading 10 points to 66 per cent and department store sales 12 to 133 per cent. The survey showed building construction continuing at depression level.

Commission Says Utilities Guilty Of 'Watering' Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Charges of excessive watering and inflation of stocks by holding companies and their subsidiaries were made by the Federal Trade Commission in chapter 6 of its report covering an investigation of the utility industry, submitted to the Senate yesterday.

The cimmission found a "bewildering array of types of security issues," mentioning specifically Associated Gas & Electric, which had three classes of common stock, six of preferred, four of preference, seven issues of secured bonds and notes, 24 classes of debentures, and four series of investment certificates, adding that this company had various stock purchase warrants and rights outstanding from time to time.

Inflation of security issues was charged in the case of the organization of Electric Power & Light Corporation, where assets carried on the books of the Utah Securities Corporation, the predecessor company, at $3,854,263 had been written up to $33,373,343. Similarly assets of Electric Bond & Share Corporation were written up $12,102,867, assets of the Mississippi Power & Light Co. were written up about $8,000,000, and in the case of New England Power Association a write-up of more than $17,000,000 took place.

Because of such write-ups, the commission contends that consumers had to pay higher rates for power.

The charge also was made that excessive bank loans placed holding companies in a vulnerable position, causing collapse when further loans were refused.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Off During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Feb. 9, totaled 2,035,497 bushels, as compared with 2,909,021 bushels in the previous week and 3,165,078 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 97,969,827 bushels, as compared with 131,117,040 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Vanderlip Denounces Political Control of Credit Facilities

Hits Administration Bill on Federal Reserve—Says Body Regulating Money Value Should Be Insulated From Domination, With Life Tenure for Members

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The outstanding fault Frank A. Vanderlip has to find with the Administration's bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 is that "it marks a step toward large political control of the nation's credit facilities."

Significance is attached to Mr. Vanderlip's views, as expressed in an exclusive interview with the Monitor today, since he is the only person with a distinguished banking background who has publicly expressed any opinion so far on this vitally important bill.

Federal Monetary Authority

Mr. Vanderlip was at one time president of the National City Bank, head of the New York Clearing House Association, and director in many railroads and banks. He was assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the World War. Now he is editor of "Economic Forum" and is a trustee of various educational institutions.

Mr. Vanderlip had no criticism to offer on the new powers granted the Federal Reserve Board affecting currency, banking and general prices. But he emphatically disapproved of giving such powers to a body "not securely insulated from either political or business pressure," such as the Federal Reserve Board, which under the new measure is subject to domination or removal by the President.

His own proposal is embodied in an alternative bill to establish a federal Monetary Authority. This was introduced in the last session of Congress and with amendments is still under consideration. It delegates the same powers as are provided in the administrative measure to a group of five directors, about whom "has been thrown the same protection which guards our Supreme Court." The bill provides that the members of the Authority should hold office for life and not be removed except for malfeasance or incapacity.

Hits Political Control

Mr. Vanderlip also took exception to the fact that the Administration's bill does not specifically state an objective to be laid down by Congress, but leaves it up to the politically controlled administrative group.

"Congress is charged by the Constitution with the responsibility of regulating the value of money," he said. "Under this measure it would abdicate and transfer that responsibility to a committee a majority of which would be composed of political appointees who could be dominated or removed by the President. Anybody clothed with these powers and not directed by Congress as to objective, and thus controlled in its action by a permanent principlie, will be a continuing and dangerous threat to confidence in our monetary and banking policies without the objective of those policies being clearly stated by Congress. Such a body should be under compulsion automatically to shape its decisions to accomplish the results aimed at by currency management.

For a Definite Price Level

"The powers that are conferred by this measure are the proper and effective levers to be used in a managed currency system. Congress is directed by the Constitution to make the decision as to what should be the value of our money and should not delegate that function; in other words, what should be the level of the commodity price index which it is aimed to reach and maintain.

"When Congress clearly states what that price level is to be, it sets up the vitally necessary safeguard against inflation."

Referring to the open market committee set up in the administration bill, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"The highly important open market operations which are the controlling levers of a managed currency are placed in the hands of a committee of five, three of whom are political appointees, fully subject to political pressure. Their action can raise or lower the general price level, can inflate or deflate the volume of currency and can control the total volume of bank credits (in other words, bank deposits) by altering the ratio of reserves which banks must keep against their deposits."

Safeguard Against Inflation

The banker-economist stated that these were the proper powers to be conferred upon some body, "if we are to have what I believe we should have: a currency operated against a price index, and not tied to gold."

"But," he warned, "they are not powers to be handed lightly to any body that is not securely insulated from either political or business pressure.

"No political committee can withstand the pressure for inflation under circumstances which may arise when there is a huge budget deficit," Mr. Vanderlip continued. "We have seen nation after nation fall into the inflation pit, because of budget deficits.

"Legislative bodies will appropriate liberally so long as the means to meet the appropriations can be raised by currency manipulation. It is of the most vital importance to every citizen that a safeguard should be erected against runaway inflation and that that safeguard should be manned by a body freed from political or business pressure."

He urged that the whole subject be brought out into the open where there can be hearings and full debate. He objected to the manner in which the bill was submitted to Congress without conference with any banking authority or with any senator or congressman.

"This is too important a measure to be enacted without thorough inquiry and full debate," he declared. "To rush it through, as much of the New Deal legislation has been rushed through, without even an opportunity for members of Congress to debate the subject is unnecessary. No emergency exists requiring such haste."

Four Types of Banking

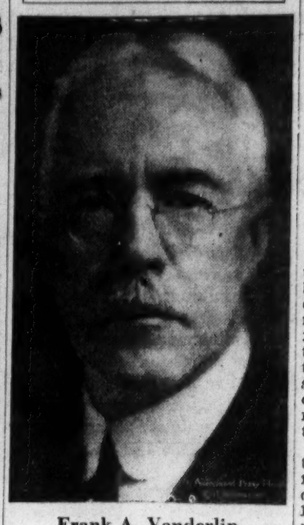
Discussing other features of the banking bill, Mr. Vanderlip said: "It opens the door to injecting into general commercial-banking assets $5,000,000,000 of real estate mortgages, mortgages that may be equal to 75 per cent of the value of the property mortgaged and which may run for 20 years before being completely amortized."

He said it is argued by Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board that there is not enough self-liquidating commercial paper in existence to employ the deposits of commercial banks, and there is great need for an outlet for real estate mortgages.

Agreeing with this, he added that it represented an effective argument for the principle for which he had been contending: the desirability of segregating the four types of banking in accordance with sound banking principles.

He maintained that the law should be amended so that "we have commercial banks, dealing only with self-liquidating loans, such banks to hold all strictly demand deposits; that there should be other banks, designed to handle long-term capital loans, deposits in which would not be strictly on demand and would command a sufficiently high rate of interest to attract the capital which need not have the complete liquidity of a demand deposit; that there should be a real estate mortgage system of banks, designed to perform the necessary and important function of the mortgage field, and, lastly, a system of savings banks, safeguarded by limitations that would give to that class of deposits the security which they should have."

Criticizes Banking Bill



Frank A. Vanderlip
Former President of the National City Bank, Now Editor of Economic Forum

The World's Business

Answers to Correspondents

MRS. EDDS, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Congress has the power under the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof. It is using it all the time in connection, for instance, with its silver purchases. The present agitation is really based on the theory that this process of money creation has not gone far or fast enough. That is extremely arguable. Money issuance requires the highest degree of statesmanship. Too much activity in this respect dilutes the value of existing money. That is to say, it puts up prices of goods, and hence reduces the value of all fixed money incomes, such as wages, rents, bank deposits, insurance policies, interest on bonds, etc. It follows that excessive money manipulation would result in a violent transfer of income from one section of the community to another, not in a fresh creation of incomes. Since this would disturb all wage rates, it would invite trouble. Thus the Government prefers to raise existing money from private investors rather than to create new money. You also express an interest in the problem of control over the banking system, whether it should be government or, as at present, private. One school of thought says that bank credit constitutes most of the money in use. It is shown that when a bank makes a loan, an equivalent deposit comes into being, which the depositor spends by check. Whether it is desirable to continue such a system in private hands or concentrate it in the hands of the Government is now the subject of debate. If you will read our financial pages, you will probably be helped in coming to a conclusion upon it.

* * *

Mr. John M. Brewer, Cambridge, Mass.—The invested capital of the American steel industry approximates $5,000,000,000. Over the 10-year period 1924-1933, average annual gross sales of the industry amounted to about $1,800,000, or only a little more than a third of the total invested capital. It would appear therefore that the turnover in the steel business is very slow and that the actual return on invested capital in the industry is at an extremely low figure. The highest sales in the industry within the last decade was in 1926, when business totaled $3,290,000,000. In 1929 sales amounted to $3,267,000,000, and in 1933, the first year of the New Deal, to $1,160,000,000.

* * *

Mrs. Nola Hock, Blackmall, Okla.—For your repair loan your bank is charging you 10 per cent, not 40 per cent. This is the usual rate for these Federal Housing Administration loans. This writer has paid 9¼ per cent.

* * *

Miss Hazel M. McBride, Lincoln, Neb.—Still adhering to the gold standard at the pre-depression parity are France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

* * *

Stanley P. Lovell, Watertown, Mass.—It was somewhat difficult to obtain the data you required on the South American gold mining companies you mention. Here is what I have gathered. The Union Corporation and the Consolidated Goldfields are both holding companies, holding blocks of stock in other concerns. Both are well regarded by London investors. The par value of the Union Corporation is 12s. 6d. Now they are quoted about £6 17s. 6d., yielding about 5 per cent. Consolidated par value is £1, with quotations around £3 10s., the stock yielding about 5½ per cent.

* * *

Rev. Elbert B. Holmes, Natick, Mass.—All statements of the public and private debts outstanding in the United States are based on estimates. Therefore one has to be very careful about one's authority. The Twentieth Century Fund some time ago financed an exhaustive investigation, and the results are probably the most authoritative. Instead of the figure you mention, the fund gives the total outstanding indebtedness at $134,000,000,000, or just over a third of your figure. The debt was broken up into the following parts:

Farm mortgages, 6.7 per cent.
Financial corporation debts, 17.3 per cent.
Public Utility debts, 8.9 per cent.
Industrial debts, 8.2 per cent.
Railroad debts, 11.3 per cent.
Federal debt, 11.2 per cent.
State and local debts, 14.7 per cent.
Urban mortgage debts 21.7 per cent.

The survey was made two years ago. Since then federal debt has, of course, increased, but undoubtedly private citizens have been rapidly reducing their debts. On your final point, the following comment by the Twentieth Century Fund is interesting: "There is no positive evidence of an intolerable debt burden upon our economy as a whole, assuming even a moderate improvement in general business conditions" (Internal Debts of the United States, by Evans and Associates, p XVIII). H. B. E.

Recovery Delay Is Blamed on the NRA By Boston Merchant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15—The delay which business has known in getting back to normal may be placed in large part on the doorstep of the National Recovery Administration, in the opinion of H. L. Chandler of Boston, president of the Wholesale Stationers Association.

"The National Recovery Administration has caused tremendous expense to industry and a very positive doubt and uncertainty," Mr. Chandler told the twentieth annual meeting of his association here yesterday.

"This has prevented business from making the normal progress it should have made if the Government had merely supervised hours and wages and let industry work out other problems."

Harry C. Carry of Washington, acting division administrator of the distributors' codes, who was guest speaker, made a plea for self-control by industry and labor. He held that the National Recovery Administration offered "an opportunity for the better elements in our economic system to lead the way and the better qualities of human nature as a whole to prevail."

"If they put no adequate control on themselves to avoid doing injustice to the other fellow, and if they do not approach the problem with a desire to make cooperation continue indefinitely, we never will make a success of this," he said.

Adair & Co. Liabilities Estimated at £1,000,000

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—An official of J. F. Adair & Co., brokerage firm involved in the recent disastrous pepper pool, says "our liabilities are estimated at about £1,000,000 (about $5,000,000)."

Estimates of the liabilities of two other firms which went to the wall, a company headed by Joseph D. Rolls and James & Shakespeare, Ltd., were not available although it was believed they would approach those of the Adair company.

N. Carolina Is Selling Closed Bank Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15—Forty-three buildings occupied by closed banks have been sold by the State Banking Commission for the total sum of $250,216, it is announced by Gurney P. Hood, chairman of the commission. There remain 28 more buildings to be sold.

Institute Asserts Trade Commission Hurting Industry

Says Charges Against Utilities Made to Prejudice Coming Legislation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—A charge that the Federal Trade Commission, by its repeated hammerings at the electric light and power industry, may "in the long run, drop America from its world leadership in electrical progress," is made today by the Edison Electric Institute in a statement denying improper financial practices as implied in the Commission's new release issued yesterday.

"Continuing its effort to destroy the credit of American business and for the immediate purpose of prejudicing forthcoming legislation, the Federal Trade Commission again reiterates many of the shopworn allegations it has advanced during its eight years of utility investigation," the statement says.

Denies Malfeasance

"The Commission makes false inferences in its innuendoes that the existence of a multiplicity of security issues implies malfeasance on the part of public utility companies. These issues were the reflection of business requirements during a period when the expansion of facilities to meet an unprecedented public demand made the electric light and power industry the dominating factor in the capital goods market.

"In most cases, such securities represent the outstanding issues of subordinate companies or of subsidiaries which have now been consolidated or else are in the process of consolidation. These corporations were created because a necessity existed to do something essential for the public welfare which existing companies were not authorized to do."

The Institute defends the issuance of debentures and customer ownership sales, which the Commission condemns as tending to defraud the investor through the sale of preferred stock.

"At the time the customer ownership sales were made," the statement adds, "the industry offered a safe investment for those of small means living in the territory served by the company in which they became financially interested. The people investing were primarily concerned in their rate of return. That the investment was safe is evidenced by the fact that even today after the repeated boomerangs shot at the investment approximately 94 per cent of these preferred stocks are still paying to their owners the dividends called for."

Institute Denies Inferences

Once again the institute denies the commission's repeated inferences that "write-ups" have increased rates to the public.

"Since the passage of the modern public service commission laws," it says, "the capitalization of public utilities has not been a factor in the determination of rates. The basis of rates is the value of the property used and useful in the public service as established by the state regulatory bodies along lines of procedure determined by the courts for more than a generation, but entirely ignored by the Federal Trade Commission. The presence of write-ups, as arbitrarily defined by the Federal Trade Commission, cannot add one cent to the value of the property."

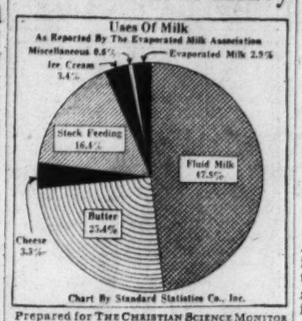
In conclusion, the Institute states it does not deny the existence, in some cases, of sporadic abuses of corporate finance.

Increase in Loans To Brokers and Dealers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $623,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 13, representing an increase of $30,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Feb. 14, 1934, were $696,000,000.

Milk Consumption In U. S. Is Heavy



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROPORTIONAL uses of milk in this country are shown in the accompanying chart.

The United States consumes less cheese per capita than most of Europe, with 4.5 pounds a year, compared with 16.1 pounds in Switzerland. The United States is well to the fore in consumption of fluid milk, with 38.8 gallons a year per capita.

Canada, Switzerland, Holland and Norway are the only important countries exceeding this figure.

Handling of Trust Funds Increasingly Difficult Problem

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Among problems confronting men who will handle trust funds in the future, will be the rapidly growing power of the Government, Dr. Harold Stonier, director of the newly organized Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University, told the annual conference of the trust division of the American Bankers Association in session here.

He said the development of trust services for people of small means was one of the major problems which would beset trust men of the future. Although at the present time the small trust account of $5000 or less cannot be made to pay, yet Dr. Stonier pointed out that as a representative of a group, this person's fund was "far more important in a republic because in political strength he outnumbers those with large accounts."

Referring to the difficulties that will have to be solved in the handling of trusts in the future, Dr. Stonier said:

"Mounting governmental costs of all kinds, the continuation of the unbalanced budget in city, state and nation; the increase in number, form and size of taxation schemes; the slowness of the capital markets to move under the impact of fear as to the outcome of economic theories, all make the investment problem a difficult one today and certainly a complex question for the trust men of tomorrow."

Prices of General Merchandise Drop Steadily for Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—While retail prices for food have been tending sharply higher during the last several months, prices for general merchandise have been tending lower for nearly a year following the peak reached on April 1, 1934.

The Fairchild Publications Retail Price Index, published yesterday, shows that it declined 0.5 of 1 per cent on Feb. 1, as compared with a month before, as well as a decline of 2 per cent since Feb. 1, 1934 and a decrease of 3.2 per cent from April 1, 1934.

The current index stands at 86.8, which, while showing a gain of 25 per cent from the May, 1933 low, nevertheless is a decline of 26.7 per cent below the November, 1929 high. It is noted that despite the sharp upturn in quotations from the 1933 low to the 1934 high, current prices have only retraced about half of the 1929-33 losses.

Electrical Trade Assured of Good Business Volume

Federal Housing Administrator Says All Lines Benefit by Building Program

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—James A. Moffett, federal housing administrator, assures the electrical industry that this year it will have "such a market, in volume and variety, as it never before imagined."

Addressing the National Electric Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Moffett intimated the profits of the industry should continue to grow during 1936. He said the stimulus of the housing programs should be felt in all branches, by contractors, wholesalers, retailers, and manufacturers.

"We are striving to accelerate the program during the next few months," the administrator said, "because the law provides that we cannot insure modernization loans granted after the end of the year."

But modernization, he added, should prosper "exceedingly" in the second and permanent part of the national housing program — for new residential construction under the Housing Act's mutual mortgage insurance plan.

"Here is a project even greater in scope and richer in profit opportunities than the modernization drive," Mr. Moffett said. "It can help create a more stable market for electrical goods. . . . The slumps and the booms in construction will be smoothed out.

"America requires hundreds of thousands of new homes right now. Five years of slackened construction are behind us. Before us there stretches the prospect of building and equipping the homes through a new and inexpensive form of financing.

"I venture the belief that every part of your industry, whether concerned with capital goods or consumer goods, will enjoy renewed and continued return."

Big Increase In General Motors Overseas Sales

Overseas sales of General Motors cars and trucks from all sources in January totaled 19,167 units, an increase of 86 per cent over the corresponding month of 1934, and the highest January sales ever recorded.

The figures in question cover the products of the corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

American-source sales alone in these overseas markets showed an increase of 123 per cent over a year ago, with heaviest gains recorded in the South American, Far Eastern, Australasian and South African markets.

Recovery in these areas is extensive, and has more than compensated for the sluggishness in evidence in several western European countries where automotive consumption generally remains at a low level.

Small Decrease In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announces loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 9, were 592,560 cars, a decrease of 5604 below the preceding week, but an increase of 18,662 over the corresponding week in 1934, and an increase of 87,897 over the corresponding week in 1933.

Miscellaneous freight loadings totaled 210,584 cars, a decrease of 134 from the preceding week but 15,698 above 1934 and 67,766 above 1933.

Less-than-carlot merchandise was 155,535, an increase of 1169 over the preceding week, a decrease of 4813 from 1934 and an increase of 1426 over 1933.

GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

5% Serial Gold Notes Series J Due March 1, 1936

Issued under Indenture between General Motors Acceptance Corporation and Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, dated March 1, 1926.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of the above-described Notes:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of Article Three of the above-mentioned Indenture, the undersigned has elected to redeem on March 1, 1935, all of said Serial 5% Gold Notes of Series J now outstanding under the said Indenture.

Accordingly all of the Series J Notes outstanding under said Indenture are hereby called for redemption on March 1, 1935, at 101% of the principal amount thereof, and such Notes will be redeemed and paid upon the surrender thereof on and after such redemption date with all coupons thereto appertaining maturing on and after September 1, 1935, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The coupons maturing March 1, 1935 will be paid upon being detached and presented in the usual manner. Notes in Registered form should be accompanied by duly executed assignments or transfer powers in blank.

Interest on the Series J Notes will cease on and after March 1, 1935, and all coupons thereof maturing after such date will be without force or effect.

GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION
By GEORGE H. BARTHOLOMEW, *Secretary*

Dated: December 27, 1934

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LOW RATES—One Person, $2.50 a day and up Two Persons, $3.50 a day and up

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L. H. TORREY, Manager

Hotel HEMENWAY

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Hotel MAZGER

500 Rooms

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...Radio, tub and shower, circulating ice water, Servidor, tickless electric clock, full length mirror, French telephone.

...Rates: $2.50 single; $3.50 double.

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BOSTON'S

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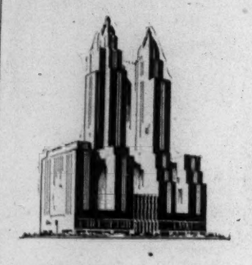

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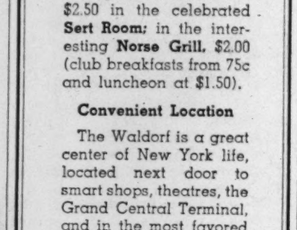

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Has enjoyed continuous patronage through the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor, and we look forward to greater opportunity for service.

COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE

BROADWAY AT 17TH

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL DENVER COLORADO

480 ROOMS WITH BATH

MODERATE RATES

New Coffee Shoppe Rates

Breakfast	25c	35c	50c
Luncheon	35c	50c	65c
Dinner	65c	85c	$1

DENVER, COLORADO

Hotel HARRIS

1544 CLEVELAND PLACE

PLEASANT ROOMS, $1.50 up

ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY, MONTHLY RATES

EXCELLENT HOTEL SERVICE

Florida

165 ROOMS HOTEL 165 BATHS

Robert Clay

MIAMI, FLORIDA

In historic Ft. Dallas Park. Downtown. Modern comforts. Steam heat. Rates moderate. JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL

MIAMI, FLORIDA

A modern, high-class family hotel overlooking Biscayne Bay, in the exclusive Fort Dallas Park section. 2 blocks from center of shopping and theatre district.

Sayward Galbraith, Manager

MODERATE RATES

PALM BEACH

VINETA HOTEL

American Plan Moderate Rates

Highest Standards of Cuisine and Service

In close proximity to beach and all activities. Appeals to those desiring comfortable accommodations with an atmosphere of quiet dignity.

Same Management Malvern Hotel and Cottages, Bar Harbor, Me., C. A. Wescott, Mgr.

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A Resort Hotel of Merit

Same owner management past 15 years.

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Booklet on Request

THE LODGE

VERO BEACH, FLORIDA

European and American Plan

Rates moderate.

Dispenses hospitality.

Helen R. Churchill, *Proprietor*

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Murphy's Hotel

RICHMOND, VA.

Excellent Coffee Shop and Fireproof Garage in Connection

A. GERALD BUSH, MANAGER

Washington, D. C.

A Distinguished Address

You're near the White House, Treasury, all Government Buildings, Theatre and Shopping Districts, when you stay at **WILLARD HOTEL** "The Residence of Presidents" Washington, D. C.

H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*

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"Economize Without Sacrificing Comfort"

400 outside rooms, 400 baths. A few minutes from shops, theaters and most Government Buildings. On H St. from 11th to 12th N. W. Special weekly and monthly rates. Write for free pictorial guide map.

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2.50 up

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PHILADELPHIA'S MODERN HOTEL

1200 spacious, cheerful rooms, each with bath. Delightful meals at reasonable cost. Close to shops and historic shrines. Rates from $3.50.

The **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**

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PARK-WILSHIRE Hotel Apartments

Kitchenette apartments from $2.50 daily; from $50 monthly. On Wilshire Blvd., the 8th Ave. of the West, at Westlake Park. Roof lounge. Send for detailed information.

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The **NORMANDIE HOTEL**

Lovely residential location, 6th at Normandie, 1 blk. from Christian Science church. Most appealing appointments, including Dining Room. From $2.00 daily with bath.

LOS ANGELES

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PARK MANOR HOTEL - APARTMENTS SAN DIEGO

An environment of rest and comfort. Complete hotel service. Superbly located. Ocean bay and mountain view. Undisturbed nights

$2.50 Single and up

Also low weekly and monthly rates

RESTAURANT GARAGE

OPPOSITE BALBOA PARK

EARLE L. SOUTHGATE *Manager*

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BROADWAY STATE & UNION San Diego California

NEW PLAZA

San Diego's Family Hotel

A Home for Mother, Sister or Wife Unaccompanied

Theatre—Shopping District

1037 4th St., Opp. U. S. Grant

Room and Bath or Shower, $1.50 up

OUR OWN GARAGE

Spend your winter with us, surrounded by sunshine and home comforts.

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Continuing the policy of non-resort rates — guest room and restaurant—in Pasadena. On Colorado Blvd. at Menter, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church.

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St. Louis, Mo.

In ST. LOUIS

it's the **HOTEL Lennox**

LOCATED DOWNTOWN

GARAGE SERVICE

Famous for Food and Hospitality

OUTSTANDING ROOM VALUES $2.50 UP

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The Plaza *Apartment Hotel*

Single $2.50-$4 Double $1 more

DINING ROOM GARAGE

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The Plaza Hotels

Jack White, Operator

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Noted for Good Foods

AAA Hotel with Garage

Arizona

TUCSON *"The Sunshine City"*

Pioneer Hotel

Air Cooled. Steam heated. 250 rooms of solid comfort. Rates as attractive as $3.00 per day. Special Monthly Rates Roof Garden for Sun Bathing.

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Distinction IN CHICAGO

The utmost in luxury—in comfort, and in distinguished atmosphere at no more than ordinary cost. Rates, now, are surprisingly low. The Drake from $3.50—The Blackstone from $4.00.

The **DRAKE** The **BLACKSTONE**

See Also....

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14 DAY CRUISE . . . FROM N. Y. MAR. 2 . . . Visiting La Guaira, Curacao, Cartagena, Panama, Kingston, Nassau. . . . . $167.50 up.

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• • •

GALA ENTERTAINMENT ON ALL CRUISES

Concert artists, bridge chats and play, illustrated golf talks, travel-newsreels, talking pictures, deck sports.

No Passports . . Inquire regarding Deferred Payment Plan

See Your Local Agent or

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6 DAY CRUISES TO NASSAU $70 up

EVERY SAT. 6 P.M.

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6 Day Cruises with a day and evening in Nassau, the ship is your hotel, $70 up. 13 Day Cruises with 8 days at best hotels in Nassau, $127 up. One way rate to Nassau, $65 up. Round trip with stopover privilege, $85. Also Easter Cruise to Nassau and Bermuda. Apr. 20 to Apr. 28 . . . $90 up.

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FOUR WEEKS

BERMUDA - ST. KITTS - NEVIS

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Steamship fare, berth and meals, from $210.00

Special all-expense cruise fare, including complete shore excursion programme and two days hotel at British Guiana, from $264.00

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Steamship, fare, berth and meals, from $165.00

Special all-expense cruise fare, including complete shore excursion programme and three and a half days hotel in Jamaica, from $199.00

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Frequent sailings from Boston

Book through your local Travel Agent

Canadian National Steamships

294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

NEW LOW BUS FARES!!

If you go now, you can enjoy first class bus service at new rates below cost to many points—with hot water heat, porters, free pillows, safety speed control!

Savings to all parts of the U.S. and Canada.

Round Trip Fares to **BOSTON**

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GREAT EASTERN NATION WIDE *bus system*

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Independent or Conducted Tours and Cruises

Send for our new folders featuring summer tours at popular prices.

Europe 8319 up

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Itinerary submitted for American tours.

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234 Clarendon Street, Boston Ken. 0980

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THE HOTEL OLDS

300 Rooms with baths. Fireproof

Rates from $2.50 up

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When You're in Detroit, Stop at

HOTEL WEBSTER HALL

A Place of Refinement at a Moderate Price. Monthly Rate $30 and up. Daily Rate $1.25 to $3

CASS AT PUTNAM

PHIL COBDEN, Mgr.

Minnesota

In St. Paul—Once—Always. St. Paul's Greater

Hotel Lowry

THE BEST at Moderate Prices

Oklahoma

NEW **Skirvin** HOTEL Oklahoma City

$2.50 UP SINGLE $4.00 UP DOUBLE

LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS *Air Cooled Coffee Shop and Ballrooms*

FLORIDA

CUBA...SOUTH

Empire of Sunshine

LOW FARES

Convenient Schedules

Florida Special "Aristocrat of Winter Trains." New Recreation Cars — Orchestra, Dancing, Bridge, Hostess. Fast Service Boston-Miami.

Havana Special All-Year Train Boston, New York - To all Florida, Havana, etc.

Gulf Coast Limited To Central, South, West Coast Florida.

The Miamian New York - Miami and the Florida East Coast Resorts.

Palmetto Limited All-Year Train New York to the Mid-South Resorts.

A CLEAN RIDE ON A DOUBLE TRACK, ROCK - BALLASTED RAILROAD; PROTECTED BY AUTOMATIC SIGNALS AND TRAIN CONTROL.

TAKE YOUR AUTO — One additional R. R. Ticket Carries It.

J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. A. 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Telephone Liberty 2112

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Your Dollar Goes Further in

NORWAY

Land of the Midnight Sun

Her majestic peaks, fabled fjords, quaint villagers and gay costumes are reasons enough for visiting Norway. But with traveling and living expenses as low as they are in Norway today, her appeal is irresistible.

And to complete the perfect picture, passage on the Norwegian America Line's splendidly appointed Bergensfjord or Stavangerfjord can be booked more reasonably now than ever before. Unsurpassed cuisine, traditional service . . . only 7½ days on the Atlantic via the fastest, most direct route to Norway. Full information at your Travel Agent. Ask him or

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE

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$574 First, $393 Cabin, $276 Third Class round trip to Sydney on *Aorangi* or *Niagara*. From Vancouver, Victoria to Hawaii, Suva, Auckland, Sydney. See your own travel agent or Canadian Pacific: 344 Madison Ave., New York.

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General Classified

RAZOR BLADES

SEND $1.00 for 80 razor blades; specify double or single edge; satisfy or money back. THE SHAVING SHOP, Dept. MG, Norwalk, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

THE TRAEMOUR CLUB
(For Business Women)
6427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
VERY REASONABLE RATES
By Day, Week or Month
An Ideal Home for Particular Women
Most attractive rooms, furnished in Early American. Quiet street; one block to bus, and near fast elevated transportation to downtown. Every service for your comfort and convenience. Large, attractive lobbies. Laundry and Gym. Home-cooked meals most reasonable.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES SELL GUARANTEED HOSIERY
Silver Lady announces new line; full fashioned, pure silk, perfect; retailing below store prices; excellent opportunity; build profitable business; buy wholesale; generous profit; no investment. SILVER LADY, 366 5th Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN make good money taking orders for famous Janalene Dresses, lingerie, foundation garments, etc.; opportunity to earn free dresses, too; no house-to-house canvassing; experience unnecessary; start spare time; well-established firm; many Monitor readers making steady commission this way; sample outfit furnished. JANALENE Inc., Dept. 419, Indianapolis, Ind.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. KK-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

SELL my Greeting Card assortment; new boxes now ready; up to 100% profit. ELMER PEASE, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Furnished and unfurn. 1-room apts.; Frigidaires, baths, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851.

1 AND 2 room suites, kitchenette and bath, newly renovated; furnished or unfurnished; references required; dining room connected. THE PRINCETON, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. STA. 8600. H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PRIVATE party has a '34 Chevrolet Master, six-wheel special sedan, Kari-Keen trunk, special finish and many extras; driven only 5200 miles; serial 5804 without extra equipment; will sell for $625. Call Somerset 8782 (Boston, Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CARPENTERS

MORAN BROS. Carpenters and Builders, 18 Cambria Street, Boston. Jobbing a Specialty. Cabinet Work. Repairs of All Kinds. Tel. Ken. 0068.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

FOOD PRODUCTS

MONARCH Can Goods, Fresh Fruit, Vegetables, Periodicals. Hamlet's Fruit Market, 1110 Boylston St., Boston

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WE BUY HIGH-GRADE FURNITURE and BRIC-A-BRAC for cash. MELLEN'S, 707 Boylston St., Boston. Ken. 3672

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR Fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25.

GENEALOGISTS

MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER, 12 Baldwin St., Newton, Mass., member of N. E. Historic Genealogical; family lineages traced; charts prepared.

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife, Christian Scientists, refined, well educated, middle aged, for responsible positions; bookkeeping, secretarial, business and domestic management; husband in other business could commute if desired; exceptional opportunity for right couple; institution for Christian Scientists vicinity N. Y. Write Box B-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework-cook, knowledge Spanish necessary; family 5 including governess; live in; located N. Y. C. Write Box C-4, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATION for one or two in a quiet, restful private home; lovely sun parlor; attention if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License 12 Mason Terrace Long 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

BAY SHORE, L. I., N. Y.—Seven-room house, garage, all improvements. Inquire PATTHEYS. Tel. Rockville Centre 2462.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing
Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West St., Boston.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

MERCANTILE, industrial and miscellaneous lines may secure conscientious and efficient representation in New York City area; strictly commission basis; highest references of character and business ability. Write Box C-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE: storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing; shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, light, cheerful, comfortably furnished; centrally located; Saturdays and evenings. Longacre 5-3664, Room 1958, 11 West 42nd St. WHITE.

OFFICE TO LET, for practitioner, architect, lawyer; 10x18; waiting room; price $40. 3901 Main Street, Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-6651. Residence Ind. 3-6457.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS AVE. BOSTON

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING, ceilings, papering, floors. Craftex, etc.; reasonable prices. W. SEWARD, 3 Alpine Place, Roxbury, Boston, Mass. High. 3759.

PUFFS REPAIRED

DOWN and WOOL PUFFS
Re-covered like new. ATLANTIC MILLS CO. 791 Tremont Street, Boston. Comm. 2451.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTHERN VERMONT—FOR SALE
Boys' or Girls' camp; 2000-foot frontage on spring-fed lake; accommodates 80 including counsellors; dining hall, dance hall, stage, infirmary, nurses' cottage; fully equipped; rather isolated but easily accessible; price reasonable; if at all interested will warrant investigation; also desirable summer homes and camps. Direct inquiries to CHARLES G. STAPLES, 46 Main St., Brattleboro, Vermont.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN, SPARE OR FULL-TIME WORK with large acquaintance, represent established firm featuring individually tailored outfits to measure; generous commissions, bonuses; openings for supervisors or crew managers in Westchester, New York, Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey. Call or write PRICE, 340 West 57th, N. Y. City. Col. 5-4711.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $5.00 up; apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

ATTRACTIVE single or double room, bath adjoining, business woman or couple; kitchen privileges; no other roomers. 8501 Woodhaven Boulevard, Woodhaven, L. I.

BOSTON—Quiet, sunny room near The Mother Church; Christian Scientists preferred. 58 Hemenway Street, Suite 20.

GENTLEMAN—Quiet, comfortable square room; privacy; breakfast in room; occupancy Feb. 28. 339 Central Park West, Apt. 31J, N.Y.C.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1923
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 758 PRINCETON, N. J.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing all kinds. ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS. Sales and Service. Tel. Han. 0429.

SHOE REPAIRING

C. E. MANUELE
SHOES REPAIRED—HATS BLOCKED
90A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED as credit and office manager, also advertising and merchandising; age 47; Boston vicinity preferred. Box 174, Islington, Mass. Phone Dedham 1718-J.

PRIVATE chauffeur-mechanic (38 years), German-American; splendid references. Write Erich Schmidt, 300 East 79th St., New York City.

PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR or automobile mechanic. WALTER RIOU, 20-53 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

YOUNG married man, 28, desires position as an attendant, cashier or investigater; has driver's and elevator licenses; will accept anything and go anywhere; references. D. E. WOODSIDE, 111 Hammond St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 6848.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman, former school teacher, whose hearing has become impaired, desires assist children with school work; result getter; go anywhere in this or any other capacity. Write Box W-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEILA CANNES
Teacher of Piano. Accompanist.
Coach for songs, operas, $1.00 hourly.
Hotel Endicott, New York. Tra. 7-6400.

WELL-QUALIFIED teacher will take charge of child needing special tutoring and care; reasonable salary. Ken. 4033, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

DEALER established 25 years needs silver, rugs, bric-a-brac, vases, bronzes, furniture, etc., for wealthy client. What have you? Will buy complete household or part. HALPER'S, 181 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Kenmore 1423.

WATCH REPAIRING

ACCURATE WATCH REPAIRING
All Work Guaranteed
HALPER'S, 181 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds. Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

United States
MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Schreiber's Market
200 Massachusetts Ave., corner Lake St.
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Assorted Soups, 2 cans 25c, 12 cans $1.47
ARL. 3310 *Delivery Service*

Complete Flower Service
Our prices have been lowered, but our standard of quality unchanged.
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 MASS. AVE. Phone Arl. 3090—3091

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Ave., Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
663 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON
433 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass. Arl. 2525-M
147 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass. 1233 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

WE BUY
OLD GOLD
Watch Cases, Rings, Dental Gold, etc.
BEACON JEWELRY CO.
466 MASS. AVE. TEL. ARL. 5592

SOCONY
Gas
Battery
Tire Service
A. MACK SIMMONS
359 PLEASANT STREET, BELMONT

WYMAN'S
LUNCHEON - - - 35c to 65c
DINNERS - - - 50c to $1.00
430 Mass. Avenue Arlington 4915

BELMONT

We Supply Every Fuel Need
Finest Quality of Fuels
Superior Service
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
Main Office—395 Concord Ave. Bel. 1200
Branch Office—80 Trapelo Rd. Bel. 1500

DYER BROS. SERVICE STATION
Amoco Gas and Oils
Willard Battery Sales and Service
Goodyear and Fisk Tires
Complete Line of Auto Accessories
Road Service 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. Every Day
180 BELMONT STREET MID. 2612

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

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596 BEACON STREET Ken. 4818
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
EUGENE Permanent, $7.00
COM. 4500

KICKERNICK UNDERGARMENTS
Also Fine Hand Made Lingerie
MRS. FOWLER'S
LINGERIE SHOP
420 Boylston St. KEN. 5026

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON (Continued)

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

ANNUAL
Clearance Sale
SPAULDING & RIEDEL
FURRIERS
376 Boylston St. KEN. 3870

ADVANCED SPRING HATS
For Immediate Wear
$3.00 and up
MME. GUETTEL ARNOULD
FRENCH MILLINERY
37 Temple Place, over T. D. Whitney's

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

TYPEWRITERS
ALL STANDARD MAKES BOUGHT SOLD—RENTED

ARCADE
Typewriter Corp.
80 Boylston Street, Little Bldg. Arcade

ROOSEVELT BEAUTY SALON
395 Huntington Ave.
We Specialize in
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING

A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
180 WASHINGTON STREET
"Everything in Hardware"
Delta Quality Tools for the Home Craftsman

BOSTON—Dorchester

CURTAINS of QUALITY
CODMAN SQUARE CURTAIN SHOP
338 TALBOT AVENUE
DORCHESTER *Opposite the Library*
Open Evenings Phone Tal. 3283

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS APRONS TOWELS
Federal National Linen Service Co.
Tel. HIghlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Refining Co.
BRAINTREE, MASS.

BRAINTREE MOTOR CO.
Sales Ford Service
Parts
GENERAL REPAIRING
Used Cars and Trucks
STEDMAN AVE Tel. Br. 0345

BROCKTON

ZORIC DRY CLEANING
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Better Quality Winter Coats for Misses and Women . . . Now at Substantial Reductions

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records. COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

In Brookline
It's
FREY'S
Starts the Season right
with a
FREY'S
Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

COATS DRESSES
Marie Justine
1661 BEACON STREET
Phone Asp. 5044
Our new Spring styles are now on display
MILLINERY HOSIERY

RADLO MARKET CO.
Quality Meats and Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
1432 Beacon St. Tel. Asp. 7200

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 37 Huron Avenue, Trowbridge 1140, 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

MEN'S HATS
MALLORY—STETSON
$5 to $8
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

Ford
The New 1935 Ford
ON DISPLAY AT
Harvard Automobile Co.
123 MASS. AVENUE, HARVARD SQUARE

Our Greatest February Clearance Sale of Fine Furniture
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 DUNSTER ST. TRO. 3344

KIR. 0735

830 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Someone's Birthday Soon?
Birth Stones . . . The Proper Stone for the Month . . . $6.50
Set in Lovely Solid Gold Rings
JOHN H. DERBY-JEWELER
Harvard Sq., Opp. Subway
Open until 8 P. M. Davis Sq., Somerville

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRK. 1212

"SUDDEN SERVICE"
DIX Lumber Company
73 Harvey St., North Cambridge
Phone TROwbridge 4460

DEVELOPING and PRINTING
Bence Pharmacy, Inc.
We carry The Christian Science Monitor
1607 MASS. AVENUE TRO. 1297

Make Every Penny Count
Buy BIRDSEYE FOODS
Asparagus—Tender Green Tips—no waste—serve 4 ..... 31c
Sliced Peaches—serve with cream or shortcake 25c
Lima Beans—all shelled 27c
EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
"FOODS THAT EXCEL"
60 Church Street, Cambridge, Mass.
DIAL TROWBRIDGE 2211

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ANDERSON'S MARKET
We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices

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Cars called for and delivered.
We carry Lee and Firestone Tires.
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Sunoco Station No. 1
125 Washington, Cor. East, Dedham, Mass.
Route No. 1, between Boston and Providence
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80 Years of Service
and surrounding towns,
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All Kinds of Coal and Oil
Florence Burners and Heaters
Kelco Power Burners
The Coolerator, the New Refrigerator
The FISHER-CHURCHILL CO.
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REMEMBER TO BUY
your cake and pastry at
HENRI'S
14-16 Milton Street, East Dedham Square
Phone in your orders Dedham 0085
Special free delivery every Saturday in Dedham proper.
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formerly of Huyler's and St. Clair's Boston and New York

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622 HIGH ST., DEDHAM, MASS.
Conveyances $1.00 per 100 Abstract Forms $7.50 per 1000 Assorted
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UNION MARKET, Inc.
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Local Fresh Eggs ..... doz. 55c
Malaga Grapes from Spain . . 2 lbs. 25c
Monarch Brand Cocoa . . . 1 lb. can 25c
Monarch Brand Grapefruit Juice, Dole's Pineapple and Prune Juices, Rumford Baking Powder.

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
FOR BETTER PASTRIES

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

Nichols & Frost, Inc.
NEW
Dresses — Hats and Accessories
are ready for
Spring and Easter
This is your invitation to come in and view the New 1935 Apparel

RED & WHITE FOOD STORES
Something New!
Florida Grapefruit Juice in Pint Glass Jars
Week of Feb. 11, 15c
Regular Price 17c
For Sale at All Red & White Stores

Annual February Sale
Furniture, Rugs
Draperies
at a
Saving of
10% to 50%
Kidder & Davis
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REPLACE YOUR OBSOLETE RADIO WITH A NEW
G. E. All Wave Set
G. E. Radios
Priced as Low as $24.95
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Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Cloverhill Farms, Inc.
Stands at Kings Corner, N. Leominster and Lunenburg Center
Have you tried our
Hot Toasted Chicken Sandwich?
Milk, Cream and eggs delivered daily.

LESURE the FLORIST
5 PUTNAM STREET Tel. 848
Member of F. T. D.

Fitchburg Coal Co.
4 Day Street Tel. 456
Let us supply you with
Coal or Fuel Oil

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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INSURANCE
All Kinds
Including Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
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NICHOLS and MORSE CO.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET
We wish to extend OUR APPRECIATION to you all for your wonderful response to our 83rd BIRTHDAY SALE
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE TEL. 5310
To Eliminate Starting Trouble
NORWALK BATTERIES
Complete Battery Service. Let our experts do your chain repairing. We use genuine Weed parts.

HINGHAM

Anderson Brothers
Derby Sliced Ox Tongue in Glass, 14 OZ. JAR, .75.
Cresca-Danish Pate de Foie—a superior sandwich spread—2½ OZ. TIN, .20; TWO TINS, .35.
English Sandwich Pastes—Anchovy, Kipper, Cheddar Cheese and Celery, Sardine and Tomato, Lobster and Turkey and Tongue—2½ OZ. JARS, .35; TWO JARS, .65.
Franco-American Mushroom Soup—It's new—and we feel sure you will like it—13 OZ. TINS—TWO FOR .20.

HOLYOKE

Keep Your Shoes Well Repaired During These Winter Months and Be Comfortable.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

SINCLAIR
The Florist
Oak and Appleton Streets
Say it with Flowers

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

SHIRT WAIST COTTONS
94c
In Many Patterns and Colors
BASEMENT
CHERRY & WEBB'S

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

SEASONABLE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN, MASS. TEL. 23310
Member F. T. D.

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NICKERSONS
Line of the Famous
PEQUOT SHEETS
is always complete
Sizes 54x99 up to 90x108

LEXINGTON

More Bargains for February
Airmeter glass ventilator 89c. Stainless steel eggbeater 49c. 1 quart of Old English No-Rub and ½ pint upholstery cleaner, both for 89c.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

WOOD'S GREENHOUSES
C. HENRY JACKSON, *Manager*
40 Clarke Street Tel. 0257

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
READY'S

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
Lowell's Biggest, Busiest and Best Store
Fur Coats Reduced to New Low Level
RACCOONS, MUSKRATS, HUDSON SEALS, at Less Than Cost
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

February Furniture Sale
Studio Couch Special $21.50
A $29.50 Value
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

LYNN

DOLLAR DAYS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Again Rogers' pledges its customers more for their Dollars, and supports this pledge with values that usually cannot be "touched" for one dollar.
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

FRIDAY
SATURDAY
of this week
DOLLAR DAYS
—because we have Dollar Days but twice a year, we can afford to offer values otherwise impossible.

Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., LYNN
Member NRA

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET, LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

Crosby's Millinery Shop
43 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
Where the Newest Styles Make Their First Appearance
Any person mentioning this advertisement when making a purchase will receive 10% discount.

Our Winter Merchandise Greatly Reduced
Headquarters for Children's Clothes
B&S Children's Bazaar
175 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.

The Hat Shop of Distinction
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

Selby Arch Preserver
BEST STYLES MOST COMFORT GREATEST VALUE
$8.50 $10.00
HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET MAL. 1487

WE SELL
Lapin Capes and Lapin Jackettes
Fur Remodeling
Wessell Fur Shoppe
488 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Opp. Baptist Parish House

MEDFORD

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Telephone Arlington 3858

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

WINTHROP STREET MARKET
F. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
83 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

MEDFORD CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH

MELROSE

STEARNS & HILL
INC.
505 MAIN STREET
Toilet Goods—Candy—Soda
Kodaks and Camera Supplies
Developing and Printing
CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Fremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—KALI-STEN-IKS
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

Established 1899
S. S. Porter
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
408 MAIN STREET Tel. 0088

ONE WEEK ONLY
ANY DRESS (Plain)
DYED NAVY BLUE OR BLACK $1.49
MELROSE 4180
RIGBY & KNAPP
DISTINCTIVE DRY CLEANERS

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Needham Sales Inc.
SALES Ford SERVICE
CHAPEL ST. TEL. NEE. 1610

FUEL *40% of the Winter Still to Come*
COAL—FUEL OILS—COKE
FIREPLACE WOOD
Deliveries in Needham, Dover, Westwood, Dedham, Wellesley, Newton, West Roxbury
WHETTON'S
92 West Street Tel. Needham 0380
950 Great Plain Avenue Tel. Needham 0967

Tel-NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST
NEED. 0647

Chapel St. Garage
AUTOMOBILE
REPAIRS and SERVICE
Dodge and Plymouth Sales
NEED. 1211

NEW BEDFORD

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

MICHAUD'S
240 UNION STREET, COR. SIXTH
High Grade Clothing and Furnishings
Custom Tailoring a Specialty

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
586 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
Ice Cream *Schrafft's Candies*

PARSONSONS LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
TELEPHONE 5000

INSURANCE
of Every Description
Charles A. Morrison
30 Junior Street Tel. 3192

NEWBURYPORT

Your Neighbors Know
NEW ENGLAND COKE
GIVES COMPLETE HEATING SATISFACTION
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
Tel. 4
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
AUTHORIZED DEALER

STAR MARKET
68 PROSPECT STREET
QUALITY FOOD AT REASONABLE PRICES
Orders delivered to any part of the city.
We Welcome You to Inspect Our New Store. Tel. 848

L. L. PEAVY CO., Inc.
35 MARKET SQ. 36 MARKET ST.
NEWBURYPORT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Hardware, Sporting Goods
Electrical Supplies and
Pipe and Fittings

NEWTON

Meredith Beauty Studio
EXPERTS IN
Beauty Service
392 Centre St. New. No. 1829

Kinderfoot
Shoes for Children
W. L. McCAMMON
383 WASHINGTON STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE and HANDY SHOP
73 UNION STREET Opp. Depot.
New Line of Inexpensive Glass, Table Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Guest Towels, Handkerchiefs

NEWTONVILLE

JOANNA WIGDER
893 WASHINGTON ST.
Instructions Service - Advice in Knitting - Crocheting

PARAMOUNT MARKET
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many nationally advertised products.

STAR MARKET CO. of NEWTON
304 WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE
Free delivery to all the Newtons. Charge accounts solicited.
NEWTON NORTH 8280

NEWTON AWNING CO.
"A SHADE BETTER"
Manufacturers of
AWNINGS and CANVAS GOODS
WEDDING CANOPIES for Rental
VENETIAN BLINDS
861-865 Washington St. New. No. 4853

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
BECKMAN'S
211 Main St. *Opposite City Hall*

PITTSFIELD

Special SALE of HOUSEWARE
All This Week
Splendid Values in the Following Are Included:
Priscilla aluminum ware, $1.75 value for..... **$1.00**
Unfinished tables, 4 styles **$1.00** each
Large size Rinso, 3 packages for **59c**
Scott Paper Towels and Holder, reg. 50c, each..... **40c**
Many Other Excellent Values

LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
Get your name on the Equitable annuity pay roll and enjoy the comfortable feeling that comes with the knowledge that you will receive a retirement check month after month for life.
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
28 North Street Dial 8311

Clearance Sale
NOW GOING ON
Many Attractive Styles for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

KELCO FLOUR
An extraordinary high quality flour at an ordinary low price. Try it with our money-back guarantee to please you. 24½ lbs..... $1.17
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

SKI CLOTHES
Jackets Trousers Caps Mittens Socks Etc.
C. H. CUTTING CO.

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

Phoenix Hosiery Shadowless Sheers $1.00
Sheer as a breeze—and ringless—without a hint of shadow to mar this perfection!
ENGLAND BROTHERS

KNITTING Is All the Rage
It seems as if everyone is doing it. Free instructions by an expert.
ENGLAND BROTHERS
Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
88 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

HERBERT'S MARKET
is the place where you can buy quality at reasonable prices
DIAL 2-1587 208 ELM STREET

New and used furniture for every room in the house.
We also appraise home furnishings for Tax and Insurance purposes.
ARNO E. LEHMANN
Furniture—Bedding—Floor Coverings
PHONE 2-3747 PITTSFIELD
101 SOUTH STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Granite 3582-M 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. Daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave, Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE and FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

Trade-Marked Fuels
'blue coal' *New England Coke*
Franklin Coal *Cities Service Oils*
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 HANCOCK STREET PRES. 0047

MANNING & MITCHELL
Expert Automobile Repairing on Any Make of Car
Petroleum—SHELL—Products
681 SOUTHERN ARTERY Granite 8632

Tel. Granite 5540 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*
TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing William L. Troup *Heating* Walter D. Troup

EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO BE THRIFTY!
We ring the bell in thousands of South Shore homes today.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE President 5000

READING

Choice Flowers
Floral Tributes
PHONE 1600
Free Delivery Greater Boston
Reading Greenhouses
143 So. Main Street

HOOK *and* COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

E. B. CURRELL & SON BUILDERS
Milling—Jobbing
38 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1167
SHOP, 43 HIGH STREET

READING CASH MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
Full Line of Monarch Canned Goods
22 Haven St. Telephones 0660-0661

SALEM

The Merchants National Bank
The Only National Bank in Salem
253 ESSEX STREET

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

SOMERVILLE

Large Brown Eggs
STRICTLY FRESH
Delivered to You Every Week
W. H. HARRINGTON
84 LIBERTY AVENUE. Som. 3317-J

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

CLARENDON HILL HARDWARE CO.
GENERAL HARDWARE
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
Window Shades and Screens Made to Order
220 Holland St. Som. 2245-3580

Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes for all occasions.
267 ELM STREET DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Besse Place. 1 to 5 daily.

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

YOUR HAIR
is so important!
Let Me Help You
FAN DAVIES
Representing Ogilvie Sisters
BONNIE WEE SHOP
42 VERNON STREET 6-9325

The Cameo
Home Cooked Foods
Candies
183½ STATE STREET
Religious Greeting Cards

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

HEATH & CO.
"The Corset Store of Waltham"
NEW SILK BLOUSES
NEW ORGANDIE NECKWEAR
KICKERNICK UNDERDRESS
393 MOODY STREET

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
WINTHROP CENTER OCEAN 1520
Leg and Loin Lamb ..... lb. 23c
Leg of Lamb ..... lb. 26c
Thick End Corned Beef (Lean and Mildly Cured) ..... lb. 27c
Fresh Green Beans (2 qts. or 1½ lbs.) 25c
Mayonnaise and Sandwich Spread (Half pt. 15c, pt. 25c)

Sell your old **GOLD**
We pay cash for all your old gold and silver articles.
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street Room 317
Boston, Mass. Tel. Lib. 3117

WINTHROP LAUNDERING CO.
18 CENTRAL STREET, WINTHROP, MASS.
OCEAN 1226
Mon. and Tues. Wet Wash, 12 lbs. for 49c. 4c per lb. over. Wed. Thurs. Wet Wash, 15 lbs. for 49c. 3c lb. over.
Trade in Winthrop with Winthrop people.

WORCESTER

CUT FLOWERS and Potted Plants
SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
DIAL 24667
2 BOXFORD STREET

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. "Seacroft," 75 Warrior Square—Quiet, central, 1 minute sea; superior board-residence from 2 gns., or rooms with service. Phone 2711.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

DUPLICATING

COPYING. Duplicating, Addressing, etc., quickly executed: typewriters bought, sold, rented, repaired. DAVIS, 8 Peterborough Rd., Harrow. Byron 1271.

FLATS TO LET

CLIFTON, BRISTOL, near Suspension Bridge—Extensive views; near shops and bus route; self-contained, 13 The Paragon, Clifton.

HOVE, SUSSEX—Sunny, sheltered, high district, in lady's own quiet modern house, on the one upper floor, 3 or 4 good South rooms, bathroom, etc.; furnished; service, board as desired; unique winter aspect; garden, garage. Box M-8906, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON—Freehold private, modern residence, £3250; 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms; garage, garden; good position on sea front. Box M-8911, 2 Adelphia Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Furnished, 3 months or longer, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms; good residential locality; moderate rent. Box M-8934, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORNWALL—Furnished bungalow, sheltered, sunny, private grass dunes; 5 minutes sandy beach, 6 miles St. Ives, Penzance; 3 bedrooms, dining hall, large lounge, bathroom, 2 lavatories, hot and cold throughout; telephone, garage; July, August £5 per week or long let £2 per week. Apply LUKE, Fortuna, Hayle.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Littlehampton, Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Meadowcroft, Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, 15, De la Warr Rd.—Guests or students for music or languages received by well-known musician; ideal conditions; study or holiday; large house facing south, overlooking golf-course and Channel.

KENT-SUSSEX BORDER — Charming 16th century farm house, 113 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bathroom, indoor sanitation, own dairy, poultry, eggs; from 2 guineas weekly. PREECE, Attwaters, Hawkhurst. Hawkhurst 163.

SUSSEX—One or two guests welcomed in lady's quiet and comfortable home in Selsey; close sea; riding (cheap) and golf available; saloon car; terms 3 gns. week, 35/- weekends. Box M-503, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WEST WORTHING, "St. Margarets," Heene Way—Small guest house; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms; close sea; moderate terms. 'Phone 2688.

WORTHING—4, Church Walk; permanent or holiday guests received. Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION.

WORTHING, Guest House, "Larks Spur," High Salvington—Lovely position. Downs; quiet; separate tables, electric light; tennis, golf; garage.

WORTHING—Paying guests received in lady's sunny house, near sea; home comforts; garage; moderate terms. "Ombersley," Hythe Close.

POST VACANT

PINNER, MIDDLESEX—General wanted; must be experienced. MRS. BLUNT, "Brookhurst," Paines Lane. 'phone: Pinner 1669.

SEVENOAKS, KENT.—Capable general maid required, 3 in family; some cooking. Box M-8945, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

CAMBRIDGE—Conscientious service given as companion help or housekeeper where help is given. MISS FORSEY, The Homestead, Gt. Eversden, Cambridge.

LADY requires bookkeeper's post; 10 years' experience in chartered accountants' office. Box M-8941, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG lady desires post as "mother" in home where such a one is required. Box M-8931, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

LADY, graduate in English subjects, trained and experienced, requires teaching post. Box M-8937, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Parsons, Welch & Cowell
Estate Agents, Auctioneers, etc.
128 High Street, Sevenoaks' Phone 36

WORTHING and district for all available properties. Apply STEPHENS, 41, Marine Parade, Worthing. 'Phone 2789.

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

G. LISTER
(Late of Quay Side)
Plumber, Gas and Hot Water Fitter, General Smith, etc.
BRIDGE STREET *(Opposite Cox's Garage)*

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

D. Theeuwissen
Ladies' Hair Specialist
11, The Arcade, Exeter
Phone 3191
Machineless Permanent Wave

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH

A. DAWE
12 SALTASH STREET
NEWSAGENT and STATIONER
Prompt delivery of all daily papers.
PHONE 206

TORQUAY

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
'Phone 2818
Our vans collect and deliver in Torquay, Paignton, and Newton Abbot

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPREMEXCELLENT
Local Distributor Since 1907
TOM BROWN & SON (TORQUAY) LTD.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Engineers and Electro-platers
Phone 2426

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 Union Street, Torquay Phone 2609
77 Fore Street, Brixham Phone 99

T. OLIVER & SONS
(1934) Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
House and Estate Agents, etc.
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

DORSET

POOLE AND DISTRICT

ELANNINGTON & SON
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FURNISHING FABRICS
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Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

(All times given are local)

Newscasts will appear on Fridays. These newscasts are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 12 noon and 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon and 7:45 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XAZ, 31.35m.

Connecticut

Hartford—Week days, no regular time assigned, WTIC, 1040kc.

Maine

Portland—Tuesdays, Thursdays 11:45 a. m., WCSH, 940kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days except Saturdays, 10:45 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Eastern States

Florida

Orlando—Week days, except Saturday, no regular time assigned, WDBO, 580kc.

Georgia

Columbus—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Macon—Mondays, 11 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

New York

Albany—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Chester—Week days, except Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WGNY, 1210kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WOCL, 1210kc.
Olean—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ 1290kc.
Syracuse—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WPAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays, 1:45 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Durham—Mondays, 8:45 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12 noon; Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 p. m., WDNC, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:20 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Week days, 10 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.
Little Rock—Week days, 12 noon, KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WJJD, 1130kc.
Joliet—Week days, 9:35 a. m., WCLS, 1310kc.
Quincy—Week days, 6 p. m., WTAD, 1440kc.
Springfield—Week days, 10 p. m., WTAX, 1210kc.
Tuscola—Week days, except Saturday, 8 a. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Indiana

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBU, 1210kc.
Evansville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WGBF, 630kc.
Indianapolis—Week days, 5 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Week days, 1:45 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Ames—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 5 p. m., WOI, 640kc.
Davenport—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.
Des Moines—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10:15 a. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Week days, 9:05 a. m., KFBI, 1050kc.
Dodge City—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGNO, 1340kc.
Kansas City—Week days, 6:45 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Week days, 1 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.
Shreveport—Week days, except Saturday, 7:15 p. m., KWKH, 1100kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Jackson—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WIBM, 1370kc.
Lansing—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WJIM, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Week days, except Saturday, 1:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak—Week days, 9:30 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 3 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

Missouri

Columbia—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.
Kansas City—Week days, 6 p. m., W9XBY, 1530kc.

Montana

Great Falls—Week days, 8:30 p. m., KFBB 1280kc.
Missoula—Twice a week, no regular time assigned, KGVO, 1200kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KFAB, 770kc; week days, 8:45 p. m., KFOR, 1210kc.
North Platte—Week days, except Saturday, 3 p. m., KGNF, 1430kc.
Omaha—Week days, 9:30 p. m., KOIL, 1260kc.
Scottsbluff—Week days, 2:15 p. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

Ohio

Columbus—Week days, 12:30 and 6 p. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Mount Orab—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WHDB, 1370kc.

Oklahoma

Norman—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNAD, 1010kc.
Ponca City—Week days, 8 a. m., WBBZ 1200kc.

South Dakota

Aberdeen—Week days, no regular time assigned, KABN, 1420kc.
Huron—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Week days, 9 a. m., and 3:35 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.
Yankton—Week days, 10 p. m., WNAX, 570kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Week days, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLD, 1040kc.
Dublin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFPL, 1310kc.
Fort Worth—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTAT, 1240kc.
Galveston—Week days, 8:45 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Port Arthur—Week days, 6:30 a. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
San Angelo—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc.
Tyler—Week days, 9:45 a. m., KGKB, 1500kc.
Weslaco—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.
Wichita Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGKO, 570kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—Week days, except Saturday, 10 a. m., and week days, 9 p. m., KVOR, 1270kc.
Denver—Week days, 10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.
Grand Junction—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFXJ, 1200kc.
Greeley—Week days, 4:30 p. m., KFKA, 880kc.
Pueblo—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGHF, 1320kc.

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.

Pacific States

California

El Centro—Mondays and Fridays, 7 p. m., KXO, 1500kc.
Hollywood—Week days, 12:05 and 6:30 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
Oakland—Week days, in connection with regular news periods, KROW, 930kc.
San Francisco—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 7:30 p. m., KGGC, 1420kc.
San Francisco—Week days, except Saturday, 6:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 6:45 p. m., in connection with regular news service, KTAB, 560kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 1:35 p. m., KFRC, 610kc.
Stockton—Week days, 1 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

Oregon

Corvallis—Week days, 6:15 p. m., KOAC, 550kc.
Eugene—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 6:45 p. m., KORE, 1420kc.
Klamath Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFJI, 1210kc.
Marshfield—Week days, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.
Medford—Week days, no regular time assigned, KMED, 1310kc.
Portland—Week days, 12 noon, KFJR, 1300kc.
Salem—Week days, 12 noon, KSLM, 1370kc.

Washington

Olympia—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 9:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., KGY, 1210kc.
Seattle—Week days, 9:30 a. m., 6 and 9 p. m., KJR, 970kc; KOMO, 920kc.
Spokane—Week days, 9:15 a. m., 1 and 8:30 p. m., KGA, 900kc.
Tacoma—Week days, 6 p. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Week days, 8 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.
Yakima—Week days, no regular time assigned, KIT, 1310kc.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Week days, except Saturday, 10 p. m.; Saturdays, 7 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton—Week days, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.
Lethbridge—Week days, 9:30 a. m., CJOC, 1230kc.

British Columbia

Vancouver—Week days, 8 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 8:45 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.
Winnipeg—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:15 p. m., CKY, 960kc.
Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

Ontario

Chatham—Week days, 1:15 p. m., CFCO, 600kc.
Hamilton—Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Ottawa—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 6:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.
St. Catharines—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 5:15 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.
Timmins—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKGB, 1420kc.
Windsor—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.
Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

([A Friday Feature])

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Feb. 17

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WEED, 1420kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 13.52 and 19.72m.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m.; KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Gov. Martin Felicitates Gov. Martin on Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Gov. Charles Henry Martin of Oregon and Gov. Clarence D. Martin of Washington make the coincidence of what is already spoken of as "The two Martins."

Felicitations between Governor Martin were exchanged at a recent meeting. Both expressed their sense of neighborliness and the unity of these two states which have so much in common.

Governor Martin of Washington, a young banker, is connected with the youth movement in politics which has characterized this State in the past few years, while Governor Martin of Oregon brings to his office the seasoned experience of many years of public service.

Hawaii Sends Canned Poi To California Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Canned poi was added to the American dinner menu recently when a shipment of this food was received at Los Angeles harbor from the Hawaiian Islands.

Importations of taro flour, from which poi has been manufactured on the mainland, are made regularly here, according to the Chamber of Commerce; but this is believed to be the first time that canned poi—made from the fresh taro root—has been placed on the market.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Transplanting Tool

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a very handy little adjunct to the store of gardening tools. The transplanting tool, which gained U. S. Patent No. 1970087 for Virgil Gensalves, of Monterey, Calif., consists of two scoops, which may be inserted in the ground on each side of the little plant to be moved, clamped firmly in place around it by pressing the double handle, and thus held firm until plant and earth are safely deposited in their new location.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Markers

ON ACCOUNT of tariff restrictions, the price of American book markers in Australia is rather high. The thought occurred to a young man that these markers could be made in his own country and sold at a reasonable price.

Having found where the celluloid and also the printed index numbers could be procured, he contrived the idea of making a hand-made cutting device. He then sent letters to prospective buyers, offering them a cheaper and prompter service.

The buyers readily responded, and although this young man had had no experience in such work, when orders multiplied he was gradually able to increase the working capacity from two to twelve sets of markers a day. The demand for these markers in Australasia may be limited, but the income from this source has been sufficient to meet his needs for the last three years. E. C.

For the Scrapbook

Great works of art, which are the highest proof of human intelligence and sincerity, say all that can be said on man and on the world, and besides they teach us that there is something more that cannot be known. Every great work has the quality of mystery.—*Rodin.*

Oh, sweet content, that turns the labourer's sweat
To tears of joy, and shines the roughest face;
How often have I sought you high and low,
And found you still in some lone, quiet place.
—*W. H. Davies.*

Tact does not remove difficulties, but difficulties melt away under tact. —*Disraeli.*

Are you not ashamed of being careful for riches, how you may acquire them in greatest abundance, and for glory and honour, but care not nor take any thought for wisdom and truth, and for your soul, how it may be made most perfect? —*Socrates.*

Quotation for Today

IT IS sincerity which places a crown upon our lives.—CONFUCIUS

Winter Down on the Farm

Mrs. Fenton Slifer, Dayton, Ohio, Submits This Peaceful Study to the Monitor Camera Club. It Seems to Have the Qualities of an Old Lithograph.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Agreement of subject and predicate (F. A. S.)—The correspondent writes:

> In the Monitor of Jan. 11, Sisley Huddleston writes in the Wide Horizon: "But if . . . the League . . . don't matter." Should he not have said, "doesn't matter"?

The merest amateur in grammar, if he had no more than the foregoing to judge from, would agree. The full sentence, however, reads:

> But if Janet's editor means that Geneva and the League—with all its quirks and formalities and maneuvers of the members—don't matter, he is entirely wrong.

The subject is really plural, "Geneva and the League"; and a plural verb, as originally written, is required.

Conspiracy (L. W.)—Tell your friend that all well-known dictionaries, including the Century, record the *i* as being short. Note, however, that "conspirant" and "conspirer" call for long *i*.

Gamaliel (C. E. F.)—Preferably four syllables, *Ga-may'-lih-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *i* short, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

"Fulfill" or "fulfil" (M. F. W.)—Preferably "fulfill."

Like (M. F. W.)—The correspondent asks for a word or two about constructions such as "I feel like I could move mountains."

Although the Oxford English Dictionary gives examples of "like" as a conjunction, from Darwin, Shakespeare, Southey, Newman, Morris, and other well-known writers, the writer and speaker of today should bear in mind that best usage predominantly favors the substitution of a conjunction in better repute. For example, the sentence submitted might be changed to "I feel as if I could move mountains."

The Children's Corner

Great Prince Makes a Friend

THE new neighbors moved in without meeting Great Prince, the police dog belonging to the Perkins family.

"I want Great Prince to meet his new friends," said Mr. Perkins, as he called the dog to him that afternoon. "If he understands the people across the way really belong to this section, he'll like them better."

So that was how it happened that Great Prince and his master called on the new neighbors.

At first Great Prince barked, when the woman came to the door. As the little girl, Margaret, came to her mother's side, the dog's ears went up sharply. He barked again.

"Sh-h-h, Great Prince!" said Mr. Perkins. "This is your new neighbor. Come over here."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She Turned to Find Great Prince at Her Heels.

But the dog stood with his feet planted firmly on the walk. He fixed his eyes on Margaret. Then he put his head slightly to one side as if he were studying her from a distance.

"He's usually a pretty good dog," explained Mr. Perkins. "But sometimes newcomers don't understand. And perhaps he doesn't understand them. He'll bark so loudly, they hesitate to even step out of their cars. Of course we don't want him to be gruff with any of you."

"Suppose we allow him to take the first steps himself," suggested Margaret's mother. "After Great Prince has seen us about a bit, perhaps he'll grow used to us and decide this is the right place for us. By and by he'll accept us as his friends."

Mr. Perkins thought this was a splendid idea. At that moment a strange car came up the road, and Great Prince started a barking investigation. Mr. Perkins called after him. But the dog continued his rough greeting until the stranger asked Mr. Perkins to take him away, so that they could talk peacefully.

"I don't know whether I like your dog," said the man.

"Oh, he's all right," said Mr. Perkins, holding Great Prince by the collar.

Margaret watched from the window. She didn't see Great Prince until the next morning. That was when she set out for the mail box, a short distance away where the private road joined the boulevard.

As she went through the gate, Great Prince, lying on the front lawn of his house, sat up suddenly. Margaret barely glanced at him. She wanted to speak to him. Just to say "Hello, Great Prince!"

But her mother had advised her to wait until Great Prince himself practically said "Hello."

She walked on toward the mail box. But the soft brushing of tall grasses at her side made some unexpected sounds. And she turned to find Great Prince sniffing the ground at her heels. He was following her. Apparently without looking at her but with happiness in his light trot and waving tail, he went every bit of the way to the mail box and back again.

When he had accompanied her safely to her front gate he went back to his side of the road and lay down again.

That was the beginning of their friendship. It was only the very next day that Great Prince, when he saw Margaret coming let out such a short, playful little "woof" that Margaret couldn't resist. She said "Hello, Great Prince."

And that settled it. Whether they talk or whether they just walk along together, Great Prince and Margaret understand each other perfectly. And neither could, or would, ask for a better pal.

Things of Beauty

Mallard ducks swimming in a moonlit pond, and a colorful dawn just breaking.
—*Mrs. M. P. H., Marblehead, Mass.*

Rain on the bare branches of an elm softly shining in the glow of a street lamp.
—*Mrs. Mae H. B., Toledo, Ohio*

In Lighter Vein

Filled the Harbor

While spending a day at the seaside, a charwoman from a country village was standing with a friend on one of the piers bounding the harbor. The season being over and the tide being out, little was to be seen but mud and a few boats between the strong stone structures.

Repeated showers coming on, however, the woman and her friend sought shelter indoors for a few hours. When the weather cleared and they went to the pier again, the tide was nearly at its full height.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the woman, "what a terrible state you must get in after a good long rain! Why, even what's come wi' a few showers 'as nearly filled t' 'arbor!" —*Montreal Star.*

Apology for the Cold Meat

"My wife tells me, Jane, that after nine last night you had a policeman in to supper, and that he finished the cold mutton."

"Well, sir, you can't expect me to start cooking hot meals for any policeman at that time of night!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Cause for Thanks

"What do you think of those new taxes?"

"They are the work of an amateur politician!"

"Well, we certainly have something to be thankful for that he wasn't a professional!"

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Each for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

HENRY LYTTON, of D'Oyly Carte fame, relates that at the age of about 20 he and his young wife with a company of strolling players were tramping the country, giving shows in ramshackle halls or barns. There were seven of them who had failed to obtain engagements in London, and had decided to seek what fortune there was as entertainers in the villages and small towns of Surrey. Whatever profits were made were divided equally.

Time after time in those days they were on the verge of despair, but many deeds of kindness and acts of self-denial served to keep them going. One day, one of the company received an unexpected windfall in the shape of a postal order for two or three shillings. "Come and have a little dinner with me tomorrow," he said to Lytton and his wife; "I know you're hungry." When they arrived they found his plate empty. He apologized profoundly. He evidently had been too hungry to wait for them. So while the fellow-player and his wife each enjoyed a chop and vegetables, the first square meal they had had for many a day, he sat by and entertained them.

Little did they guess that as he did so he was meeting the pangs of hunger. Next day the landlady confided to them the fact that their friend's windfall had been insufficient to provide chops and vegetables for three, so he had merely smeared his plate with the gravy lest he give an impression which might diminish his guests' enjoyment of the food.

"Each for all and all for each" was the motto of those days; and it is good to know that it seems to have remained the motto of the company.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Edible Locusts

ACCORDING to Matthew 3:4 and Mark 1:6, the diet of John the Baptist during his stay in the wilderness consisted of "locusts and wild honey"; and while it is readily understandable how he could employ honey as a regular article of food, the use of locusts for this purpose seems strange to us today. However, we are informed in Lev. 11:22 that the Jews were permitted to eat these insects, and travelers tell us that to this day the Arabs sometimes eat the thorax of the locust after stripping off the head, tail, wings, and legs of the insect. Thus John, during his rough life in the desert, may well have done the same thing (see International Standard Bible Encyclopedia: p. 1909).

From time to time it has been suggested that what was originally used in these passages was the Greek word *egkrides*, "cakes," instead of the similar appearing term *akrides*, "locusts"; but, on the whole, the weight of opinion is strongly in favor of the literal acceptance of the statement that John ate locusts.

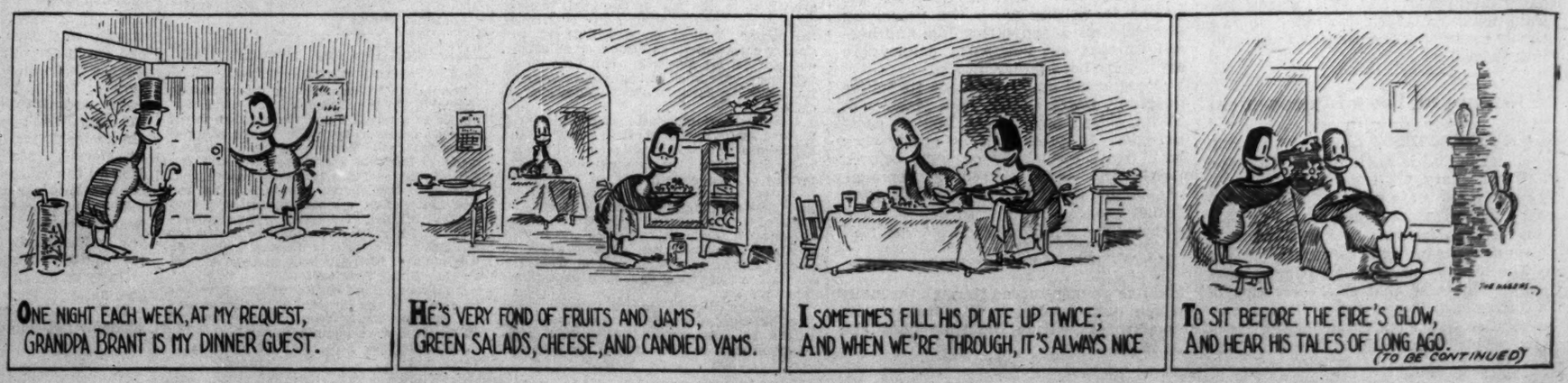
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Interviewing a New Boy*

By LE PELLEY

WHO ARE YOU ?
MARMADUKE
ARE YOU GOOD AT PLAYING FOOTBALL OR BASEBALL OR MARBLES OR RUN-SHEEP-RUN?
NO
WHAT CAN YOU DO THEN ?
I CAN RECITE SHAKESPEARE
RECITE SHAKESPEARE! WHAT A GUY
LEPLY

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Dinner Guest*

By THE HAGERS


ONE NIGHT EACH WEEK, AT MY REQUEST, GRANDPA BRANT IS MY DINNER GUEST.
HE'S VERY FOND OF FRUITS AND JAMS, GREEN SALADS, CHEESE, AND CANDIED YAMS.
I SOMETIMES FILL HIS PLATE UP TWICE; AND WHEN WE'RE THROUGH, IT'S ALWAYS NICE
TO SIT BEFORE THE FIRE'S GLOW, AND HEAR HIS TALES OF LONG AGO.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Shall the Government Control Money?

IF WE remember that 90 per cent of the money in the United States is bank credit, and that the Federal Reserve System in normal circumstances is the dictator of the quantity of that bank credit at the disposal of the community, then we shall get some notion of the importance of the new banking legislation before Congress.

The words "in normal circumstances" are a vital qualification to this statement. For at present the system is powerless to increase the community's money. Every means that has been devised to persuade the use of money has been tried. It has failed. It is now a case of "you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." The money is there. It is cheap. What is required is that private enterprise shall be sufficiently enterprising to use it. Stated in another way, business confidence is the sine qua non of recovery.

The reader will appreciate the importance of preventing such a stalemate from being reached in future. This is a problem for the directors of monetary policy. The new bill before Congress makes the approach by way of centralizing monetary policy in Washington. Since the prevention of economic stalemate is of first importance to every member of the community, this is exactly where it ought to be. Hitherto the power has been regionalized. But the entire country is now such an economic unit that the actions of a single corporation, for instance, may affect the lives and fortunes of people as far apart as those in Maine and California.

The next problem is: Should this last control be in the hands of the Government? This is the heart of the issue to the central bank advocate. Assuredly, the Government should control—*if safeguards can be set up making for the same independence of the monetary authorities as the Supreme Court enjoys.* American government is squarely based upon checks and balances between three branches. A monetary authority might well become almost a fourth co-ordinate in such a system. If, instead, it degenerates into a tool of either the Executive or the Legislature, wise administration will fly out of the window.

Why? Simply because a monetary authority must run counter to popular psychology. In times of boom, people are buoyant, and spend more than they can afford. In times of slump, they go to the other extreme and indulge in excessive savings, called hoarding, because the future seems so dark. A central bank must be a balance wheel to prevent these developments at both extremes.

It must be sober, when the community is giddy. It must be fearless and optimistic when the community is inclined to hoarding and panic. But if it is tied to the coat tails of either Congress or the President, it will obviously be subject to precisely the same influences that play upon those two governmental agencies. All kinds of pressure will be applied via one or the other of them. There will be a perpetual drive to force the monetary authorities to subserve special interests.

This is the weak point in the banking bill. The new Credit Control Committee of the Federal Reserve System (as we must henceforth call the Federal Reserve Board) would be an adjunct of the White House. This relation would be established through the manner of appointment. Instead of members of the Credit Control Committee serving for life, as is the case with the Supreme Court, they would serve only six years. The governor, indeed, could be dropped in a year.

There are good reasons for not making life appointments to this committee. Unlike the Supreme Court, the monetary authorities would be without any generally accepted rules upon which to mold policy. Credit control is still within the realm of trial and error. It is an art no less than a science. In these circumstances there are just as good reasons for making the appointments independent. Mr. Walter Lippmann suggests that pensions be payable even if an appointee be relieved of his office. This is a simple suggestion to promote independence and deserves consideration.

Under this bill the United States would embark definitely upon credit control. Hitherto such control has been tentative, unacknowledged. The new bill has such immense possibilities for good and evil that Congress should not grudge the utmost discussion. From time to time the Monitor hopes to participate in this discussion. Time is not of the essence of this measure, as it falls within the category of reform, not recovery.

Unshackling the Judge

THE bench, now too exclusively an umpire's passive seat, from which the judge "watches justice float by" ought to be converted into a bridge from which a judge fully in command of court procedure directs prompt justice. This conclusion recently reached by a Massachusetts committee on judicial procedure headed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell receives striking support from experience in the Hauptmann trial.

New Jersey gives its judges far more freedom than many other states, where legislatures have tangled procedure in all kinds of red tape. Safeguards for the accused which in some respects are survivals of conditions existing in England hundreds of years ago have been so abused by the gangsters and their tricky lawyers as to arouse a swelling demand for reform.

England, recognizing that the danger of political persecution in the courts by a despotic monarch no longer existed, unshackled her judges 60 years ago and empowered them to control procedure. Congress did much the same thing for the federal courts. In many states the fight has centered on freedom of the judge to comment on the evidence, as Judge Trenchard did at Flemington.

The value of such comment often lies in the need to counteract the natural tendency of juries to interpret the requirement of proof beyond a "reasonable doubt" as necessitating the removal of every one of the pin pricks of doubt which a clever or unscrupulous defense can always insert into a case. Juries sometimes virtually refuse to make a decision; they will not act on evidence that is far greater than they require for decision in business or political judgments of every day.

Such an attitude is particularly common in cases where guilt can be established only by circumstantial evidence. It explains some of the not-guilty verdicts which so surprise and anger the public. Where a judge can get the jury to really face a doubt and decide whether it is a reasonable one or merely what Judge Trenchard called "a possible or imaginary doubt" to which everything "relating to human affairs is open," justice is more likely to appear. For that reason the Hauptmann case furnishes other states a timely example of the benefit of unshackling judges.

A Century of Town Improvement

AN INTERESTING centenary is being celebrated in England this year—the centenary of local government. It was only 100 years ago that the Municipal Corporations Act was passed providing for the first time for the election of town councils by local ratepayers.

The innovation was of an importance comparable with that of the creation of a Parliament. It was the beginning of a revolution in the conditions of the life of the people. Before that time the large towns were governed by close corporations which did as little as possible for the citizens; smaller towns were at the mercy of a single large property owner. Leeds had 586 streets, of which only sixty-eight were ever cleaned; the suburbs of Bradford were not cleaned at all.

In most towns there was no public water supply, no adequate sewers, no supervision of food, no organized road-making, and needless to say no public parks, libraries or museums. It is doubtful if a modern inhabitant of one of the older of the old towns in England would recognize it if he could travel back in time and see it as it was 100 years ago.

Local government to this day is far from being all that it should be in Great Britain. Some elected bodies still take their duties lightly, and others busy themselves with wasteful officiousness. But nothing could more clearly reveal the rapidity of progress in modern social life than the history of the local organizations which have turned towns that were still medieval in their appearance a century ago into the habitable places of today.

Corra Harris

FEW who ever read "A Circuit Rider's Wife" will forget the utter sincerity and complete candor its vigorous prose revealed. Its gifted author, Corra Harris, was herself the wife of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and in writing this book she gave the world a vivid transcript of what it meant to be the helpmeet of a southern circuit rider.

With almost uncanny objectivity Corra Harris described the gaunt, gallant Greek scholar, untiringly exhorting, comforting and rebuking his flock in the hill fastnesses of his far-flung parish. Naïvely she admitted that, while at times awed by her husband's inflexible rectitude, she was not always on the spiritual heights with him.

In an existence of perpetual nomadism, valiantly stretching a minister's income, and trying to make her husband eat and rest with something approximating regularity, she confessed to longing at times "to give up, sit down and have some one with a poor-dear expression slip a cushion under my feet." Instead of that, she turned to writing when the preacher's strength failed, supporting him and herself, turning out newspaper columns in addition to her literary labors.

Georgia will doubtless place its native daughter, Corra Harris, in a niche next to its native son, Sidney Lanier, poet-musician. In prose and in poetry they both wrote enduringly of their beloved Southland; both shared a common, unshakable faith in the power of good. Lanier sang:

> As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,
> Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God,

and like a silken thread through the many novels of Corra Harris runs her favorite apophthegm, "Only the truly good can be happy."

The Régisseur Speaks

Book News of the Day

THEODORE KOMISARJEVSKY'S THE THEATER, AND A CHANGING CIVILISATION (London: John Lane. The Bodley Head. 5s) is a history of the theater unified by an idea. That idea is the importance of the régisseur, who in America is called the director and in England the producer—a term which Mr. Komisarjevsky regards as inaccurate. He chooses as an alternative to producer the word régisseur, with its associations of ruling and commanding, rather than director, derivatively more akin to the idea of teaching.

It is a mistake to suppose that the régisseur is an entirely modern phenomenon in the theater. Mr. Komisarjevsky maintains that not only Shakespeare, but even Aeschylus and Euripides, had certain claims to be called régisseurs themselves as well as playwrights. It was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that the régisseur passed out of the theatrical picture, overshadowed by the vanity of star actors who wished the limelight to be concentrated on themselves. And the later nineteenth century Mr. Komisarjevsky regards as a very base theatrical period indeed.

* * *

The position of importance which Mr. Komisarjevsky gives to the régisseur is not a mere whim or fancy. It is based on a conviction that a worth-while and prosperous theater can be established only on a basis of idealism. About what that idealism is Mr. Komisarjevsky is extremely tolerant. Almost any kind of idealism will do, provided it is honestly and unselfishly held. Thus he looks without disfavor on both Communist and Nazi. Both the Communist and the Nazi theaters have an idea behind them which is distinct from mere personal vanity and desire for wealth; and, this being so, Mr. Komisarjevsky is ready to expect great things from them.

But he does not believe in the power of democracies to be idealistic. They grub after land and money, but, in his opinion, they are not fired by noble determinations. He carries this conviction with him into the world of the theater, and concludes that the theatrical company, which is a democracy, requires a leader to inspire it, and this leader is the régisseur.

* * *

"The Theater" is only a short book, but incidental to the development of this thesis, it gives a full and comprehensive history of the drama in all European countries of note from early times to today, in relation to authors, actors and stage designers. It is full of interesting information, and obviously derives great value from the prestige which Mr. Komisarjevsky himself enjoys as one of the foremost régisseurs of the modern theater.

H. H.

In Line for Demotion?

THE DIRIGIBLE AS AN ARM OF MILITARY DEFENSE
"NO DOUBT YOU'VE DONE YOUR BEST, BUT APPARENTLY YOU'RE JUST NOT THE MAN FOR THE JOB"
DIRIGIBLE DISASTERS
SHENANDOAH
AKRON
MACON

Snow in the City

THE first glance through the darkened window told Henry the story. A miserable day. There was snow on the ground; the sky was sodden and dripping leaky flakes. "Humpf," thought Henry; going to have trouble with the children today.

Nancy came first. She rose solemnly in her trundle bed.

"Is this tomorrow, Daddy?"

"Yes, dear, this is tomorrow."

Reassured on this point, Nancy faced the world. In general she was the first awake, usually being heard cooing to herself, or instructing her doll in inscrutable matters, from five-thirty on. Nancy was too young to understand snow.

Then from the porch came a scream. Even a parent who detested wet garments couldn't help an answering stir. Staggering into the warmer regions of the hall, trailing her clothes, with tousled head and flushed cheeks, stumbled Phyllis — inarticulate Phyllis, whose channels of utterance never quite equaled her flood of expression. Several false starts led to a crescendo, "Snow, snow, oh, Daddy, snow!"

And last, Alan Mayne! Here was articulation personified. A thump and a clatter, and a pajama-clad boy dived into the hallway. For a minute of rapture he stood spellbound at the window, half naked, oblivious; then—action! It came in words and movement. Oh, splendid, snow! He would build a wall; he liked to snowball; what fun that he had his rain coat; he had better bring it down today, hadn't he? The sled was down cellar—he had better bring it up, hadn't he?

* * *

Henry sighed. "But, Alan," he said, "don't you see the snow is melting; the streets and sidewalks are running; it's a nasty day? I don't believe you can use the sled. Your feet will get wet. . . ."

"It's really—almost lovely, isn't it, Dad?" whispered Alan.

Henry had trouble shaving that morning. Alan Mayne bounced in and out. Phyllis made a special trip up from her privileged dressing room downstairs to drink in his exclamatory excitement. Then she ran down again to repeat it as well as she could, with feminine variations.

Henry glanced out again. That snow! Today he would need the heavy hand, the parental manner. The grass was a bumpy white carpet of crystallized dampness, the flakes sodden and wet—why, it was not successful even as snow!

Dressing went fast. Nancy was in her high chair when Henry entered the dining room, and Phyllis was almost done as Nurse got her shoes over the hard spots. The room was half dark; what a gloomy day! He switched on the light; there, that was better.

"Isn't it—pretty!" gasped Phyllis.

Nancy pointed out of the window. "Freeze cold! Freeze cold!" she remarked agreeably.

Alan dragged a queer contraption into the room. "For the birds," he shouted, "keeps the snow off the feeding tray!"

"Keeps snow oss birds!" repeated Phyllis, jumping up and down.

"Oss—birds!" came the double echo of Nancy.

So that's it, thought Henry, noting that his son had sacrificed two sides of the excaterpillar box.

* * *

What a disagreeable draft came through the window as the improvised shelter went in place! The flakes had grown fatter and wetter, if anything, and glued themselves to whatever was unwise enough to get in their way.

"Is this Christmas again, Daddy?" said Phyllis.

"No, dear. What made you think that?"

"It's so be-yootiful out there!"

"You must wear rubbers, you know," said Henry vaguely.

Solemn promises, clatter of dishes, farewell kisses; Henry climbed into his car. There behind him was Alan, standing at the open door. His face was rapt.

Henry found himself vaguely disturbed by it all. There was certainly a time, he reflected, when he would have seen something in this snow, himself. But things were different—people got so bound up in perplexities, in business, in life. Maybe after all it would be easier for them if they approached things more simply; like children.

* * *

This snow, now, Henry mused; the children must see something in it which he missed. He regarded the universe again, trying to see it through their eyes. Odd sort of sight, of course—this effect of white and black. Rather dramatic. He had not quite noticed it before. By Jove! —not a trace of real color in the whole picture; yes, just the sepia of the oak leaves, and a deeper brown inside where the snow hadn't penetrated. An extraordinary sight, really; the familiar world transformed into a sort of wash tint, with all the whites and blacks and grays running into one another.

Why, he hadn't noticed this before. Beastly weather for everybody, of course; yes, and this snow was making the traffic just as difficult as he feared.

Nasty thing, snow, thought Henry. Oh, yes; nasty, indeed.

But beautiful, too—in a way. Henry suddenly felt younger and more at peace.

R. L. S.

Court and Constitution

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer deems it essentially improper during the pendency of an issue before the courts of the land, especially the Supreme Court of the United States, to publicly contend what the decision is to be, what it should be, or what the effects thereof could, would, or should be.

However, in your issue of January 21, under the editorial caption "What Would Happen?" some of the probable effects of the decision of the Supreme Court in the pending gold clause case are discussed, and the newspapers and magazines of the country seem to be freely appraising the matter.

Whether this public clamor—for such it appears superficially to be—is designed to influence the action of the highest court of our land, or is merely the exercise of the right of free expression of opinion and prognostication, is beside the point; the fact remains that one of the greatest courts of the world should and will follow the law as it is under the Constitution, unaffected by popular desires or misgivings. The Supreme Court does not make laws, but construes them; *hoi polloi* are responsible for the law, fundamental as well as statutory.

There is one feature of the situation which merits particular attention at this time, and which it would, in my view, be proper to freely discuss in connection with the covert suggestion being made in some quarters that the Supreme Court be "reorganized" for the purpose of securing popular decisions.

As stated in your editorial comment, such a course would be "unthinkable" under our form of government; but just the same it is being seriously entertained, especially among those who are determined to strike down the inflexibility of our fundamental law.

We adopted an inflexible constitution, adaptable to changing needs and conditions only by *amendment*, and set that up as final arbiter as to the *law of the land*, binding alike on all courts, officers and citizens of the nation. Writers on constitutional law classify constitutions as flexible or inflexible; and no less an authority than Lord Bryce held the former to be best suited to monarchies, while the latter is the "handmaiden of democracy."

However, beginning with what I still hold to have been the unauthorized *repeal* of the Eighteenth Amendment, we seem to have already drifted from the moorings and are permitting our "supreme law of the land" to be relegated to the status of ordinary statute law. That is far from the original intent and status of the Constitution of the United States of America, which was to place the fundamental law beyond either upset or tinkering under pressure of popular acclaim, by means of which either repeal or repudiation became reprehensible.

The adaptation of the Constitution, it is true, has been accomplished to a considerable extent by construction; but judicial construction must be foundationed upon the applicable constitutional provision, even though liberality be required.

The *drift* seems toward bending constitutional grants and limitations to suit the ends of other than the judicial department, but the courts are not, cannot be and must not be coerced by that tendency. The laity should observe some decorum and enlightened thought in such delicate situations, to the end that the popular will as expressed alike in constitutional and statute law may be given proper effect.

If the people have failed to properly adjust or evaluate the force of their own rules, upon a definite interpretation thereof by the highest courts of the land, they should be willing to pursue their remedy of amendment or adjustment, and not expect the courts to bend the law to fit the facts.

Okanogan, Wash. LOUIS R. GILLETTE

"Economic Suicide"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A leading Monitor editorial is captioned "Economic Suicide" taken from a statement made by Secretary Hull. This inspires a belated expression of gratitude for a series of articles called "New Deals, Past and Present," which appeared in the Monitor early in 1934.

One of these articles introduced a group of Monitor readers to Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." In his later book, "Equality," Bellamy devotes chapter XXII to the question of "Economic Suicide." His two books have been decidedly helpful in gaining a perspective which is not disturbed by the variety and apparent inconsistencies of recent economic developments.

Please accept much gratitude for the articles which led us to an acquaintance with the writings of one who foresaw and foretold how human beings could live when their affections were enriched and governed by the Word of God. HORACE C. JENKINS

Lansdale, Penna.

"Hitching Up the Drought Belt"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to comment on the editorial, "Hitching Up the Drought Belt," which appeared in a recent issue. The problem is not quite so simple as the writer of the editorial seems to think. Many attempts have been made to forestate various parts of the Dry Belt. As far as I can ascertain, not one has succeeded. The chance that this latest and most costly effort will fare any better is very small—too small to warrant serious consideration. If it were not for the fact that it has Mr. Roosevelt's personal blessing, I feel sure it would have been dismissed long ago as "just another Brain Trust notion."

That four million—or four billion—trees can be planted in the Dry Belt goes without saying. The question is: Will the trees grow? No westerner of my acquaintance thinks so.

Baltimore, Md. J. M. CAMPBELL

The Wide Horizon

ABC of Mandates

By Peter Savary

MANDATES are in the news again since Japan has been asked by the League to "explain" the large sums spent on some of its South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

In some circles, Japan is suspected of building a new naval base contrary to the Washington Naval Treaty and the League Covenant.

Japan officially parts company with the League on March 27, when its two years' notice of withdrawal expires. According to the Covenant, any member of the League may withdraw after the two years' notice, "provided that all its international obligations . . . shall have been fulfilled." So it looks as if Tokyo will not be able to say good-by to Geneva unless and until it has been able to satisfy the League that all is as it should be in its mandated islands.

Japan's withdrawal raises another point. Can a resigning state continue to administer a mandate in view of the theory—which, however, has never been settled—that the actual possession of "sovereignty" over the territory under mandate really rests with the League Council? Meanwhile, certain Japanese quarters claim that Japan holds the mandate in perpetuity from the Supreme Council of the Allies, which awarded the mandates at the end of the great war before the League was even born.

* * *

In Africa, too, the mandates system is being subjected to certain strains. Thus, in South West Africa, which is under South African mandate, the local Assembly is petitioning the Union Government to be allowed to become a fifth province of the Union.

In Central Africa, there is talk of merging the British mandate of Tanganyika with the adjoining British colonies of Kenya and Uganda into one big East African Federation.

In the Near East, the former mandated territory of Iraq has under British tutelage successfully emerged from the "ward" stage to full nationhood and is a full-fledged member of the League.

In neighboring Palestine, Great Britain is doing its best as the Mandatory Power to hold the political balance evenly between the Arabs, who form four fifths of the population, and the Zionist Jews who are energetically building up a National Home for the whole of Jewry under the Balfour Declaration.

Finally, in Germany itself, which once owned eleven of the original fourteen mandated territories, there is a growing demand for their return.

These colonies and the Arab provinces of the old Ottoman Empire were all conquered by the ex-allies during the great war. As the conquerors stood for "no annexations," the Peace Conference devised the mandates system.

* * *

The Peace Conference laid down that the conquered peoples were "not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world." Some of them—to wit, the former Turkish provinces—were therefore to be administered by the more advanced nations until such time as they are fit for independence. For the remainder, the position as regards ultimate independence is still somewhat vague.

Here, therefore, was an entirely new conception of colonial policy, a bold international experiment, the object of which was no longer merely to exploit the native races, but in theory to help them "to stand by themselves." Furthermore, the administration of each territory was placed under the direct supervision of international public opinion acting through the League.

Under the Covenant, the Mandatory Powers which have agreed to act as "guardians" are responsible to the League for all their actions. Every year they have to send a detailed report of their trusteeship to Geneva.

An important merit of the mandates system is that it brings League ideals and League methods to bear upon racial questions. Already, as a result of that system, slavery and forced labor have been tackled more energetically by the governments. A higher standard of colonial administration is emerging. But there are signs of developing strains and stresses in the system—signs of its becoming an imminent problem.

Mirror of Opinion

After the Verdict

THE long trial at Flemington, the charge of the judge and the verdict of the jury established a crime but did not clear away a mystery. We do not yet know exactly what happened on that tragic night at Hopewell.

This is a left-over disappointment of the case. One motive which millions of people had in reading every scrap of the testimony was the hope that either the evidence of the police or the admissions of Hauptmann would show precisely who the kidnaper was and what were his preparations and methods of operation. As it is, they remain an unsolved mystery.

This was admitted by the presiding judge, who told the jury that the State had been unable to present positive evidence identifying the prisoner at the time and place of the original crime, and that circumstantial evidence alone had to be depended upon. That was certainly strong enough to prove beyond a doubt that Hauptmann had guilty knowledge of the outrage and was at least an accessory.

The jury became convinced that it was but a step, and a justified step, from that to finding him guilty as a principal. This is as far as the trial took us.—*New York Times.*